


ek. Lang  
H

HODGKIN'S  
SKETCH OF THE GREEK ACCIDENCE.

—◆—  
HALF-A-CROWN.

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A  
SKETCH  
OF  
THE GREEK ACCIDENCE,  
ARRANGED IN A MANNER  
CONVENIENT FOR TRANSCRIPTION;  
BY MEANS OF WHICH  
LEARNERS MAY BE ASSISTED  
IN COMMITTING IT TO MEMORY.

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SECOND EDITION.

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Illud neminem non juvabit, iisdem quibus scripserit ceris, ediscere. Sequitur enim vestigiis quibusdam memoriam, et velut oculis intuetur, non paginas modò, sed versus propè ipsos, qui tum dicit similis legenti. Jam verò si litura aut adjectio aliqua aut mutatio interveniat, signa sunt quædam, quæ intuentes errare non possumus. *Quintilian. lib. xi. cap. 2. p. 441. ed. Rollin.*

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LONDON:

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TO

DOCTOR CHARLES BURNEY,

THIS ATTEMPT TO FACILITATE

THE ACQUISITION OF A LANGUAGE,

FOR A CRITICAL KNOWLEDGE OF WHICH

HE HAS BEEN LONG AND JUSTLY CELEBRATED,

IS, WITH GREAT RESPECT AND ESTEEM,

INSCRIBED

BY HIS OBLIGED FRIEND,

JOHN HODGKIN.

1812.





## PREFACE.

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**I**T is justly remarked, by an elegant writer,<sup>1</sup> that, “ Notwithstanding the various contrivances to facilitate the acquisition of knowledge, great and persevering industry is absolutely necessary to secure any very valuable and distinguished improvement.” Now, though it is presumed that this little work will ultimately save the pupil both time and trouble, it is not designed to foster his indolence. It invites him to attend to the quotation given in the title-page; but not to the neglect of the following: “ Si quis tamen unam maximamque à me artem memoriæ quærat, exercitatio est et labor: multa ediscere, multa cogitare, et (si fieri potest) quotidie, potentissimum est.

<sup>1</sup> Dr. Knox.

Nihil æquè vel augetur curâ, vel negligentia intercidit." Quinct. lib. XI. cap. 2.—Indeed, whatever be the learner's abilities, such neglect must end in disappointment. Few students can flatter themselves with having less occasion for industry than the late Professor Porson had; yet that distinguished scholar informed the compiler of the following pages, that the plan, which he at first pursued, in the cultivation of his memory, was that of excessive labour; that, when a boy, he not only read his lessons over as often as other boys, but repeatedly transcribed them: however, for this extraordinary trouble, he considered himself as amply repaid; for what he had thus carefully committed to memory, he seldom forgot.

Encouraged by the Professor's opinion on the subject, the writer of this little book has likewise endeavoured to arrange the declinable parts of speech in the English, Latin, French, and Italian languages, in a manner convenient for transcription. And he respectfully submits to the consideration of Schoolmasters, whether a portion of the time usually spent by their scholars in the writing-school, might not be

advantageously employed in such transcription. To facilitate the adoption of this plan, books and slates, suitably ruled for the purpose, may be had of the publishers.—And, as boys, particularly those who have a taste for the study of the languages, are much more disposed to attend to penmanship, when it is exhibited to them upon something like scientific principles, than when merely as an imitative art ; endeavours have been used in the “Introduction to Writing,” to gain their attention by such means. Indeed, it is hoped that the rules and examples given in that book, will so far “lessen the labour both of teachers and learners,” as to render half the time usually spent in writing the common copies, fully sufficient for that purpose ; and thus leave ample opportunity for fair transcripts of the portions of grammar mentioned above, to be made under the inspection of the Writing-Master, who, by the help of the “Specimens of Greek Penmanship” and the directions given with them, will have nearly, if not quite, as little difficulty in teaching his pupils the formation of the characters used in that language, as he has those of common writing. And if, in the Grammar-school, the learner were constantly required to

arrange, after the same plan, the nouns and verbs, which, as etymological exercises, are given him to decline and conjugate, such a practice would assist him, not only in acquiring, but also in retaining, distinct ideas of their various parts.

In this edition, an example is given of each conjugation of contracted verbs and of verbs in  $\mu$ .—A few general remarks and some questions and answers, adapted to the following tables, are also introduced.—For more particular rules, the learner is referred to his grammar, the use of which it is the object of this Sketch, to facilitate, not to supersede.

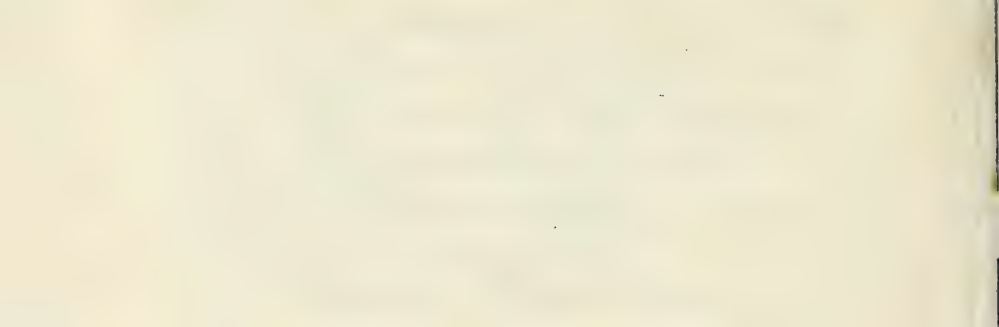
In the 1st edition, the Anomalous Verbs, according to the Eton list, were arranged in columns under the heads, Present, 1 Future, Perfect, 1 Aorist, 2 Aorist—in the present edition, they have been omitted; not only from a desire to save expense, but from a persuasion that the pupil may be benefited by making, from his grammar, such an arrangement for himself.

The materials of which this Sketch is composed,

# CORRECTIONS.

P. 10.	l. 13.	for Ἐσ οί-	read Ἐσολί-
15.	22.	— μέν	— μένος
26.	3.	— ὄουσι	— ἔουσι
	15.	— ὄοιεν	— ἔοιεν
	17.	— ὄοισθε	— ἔοισθε
	19.	— ἦσθον [Ἰδὲ p. ἄ.]	— ἦσθην
	20.	— ὄωσι	— ἔωσι
	23.	} -- ὦντα	— ὦνται
	24.		
30.	6.	— ἦσα	— ἦσαν
	27.	— thus formed from	— Thus, from
32.	14.	— ρείμεθα	— εἶμεθα
34.	12.	— οἷητε	— οἶητε





are selected from the following Greek Grammars,  
viz.,

Bell's,  
Dr. Busby's,  
The Eton,  
Holmes's,  
Dr. Jones's,  
Matthiæ's by Dr.  
Blomfield,

Milner's,  
Dr. Moor's,  
The Port Royal,  
Dr. Valpy's,  
and  
The Westminster.

SINGULAR.					DUAL				PLURAL.				
N.	G.	D.	A.	V.	N. A.	G. D.	V.	N.	G.	D.	A.	V.	
M. ὁ	τοῦ	τῷ	τὸν		τὸ	τοῖν		οἱ	τῶν	τοῖς	τοὺς	The.	
F. ἡ	τῆς	τῇ	τὴν		τὰ	ταῖν		αἱ	τῶν	ταῖς	τάς		
N. τὸ	τοῦ	τῷ	τὸ		τὰ	τοῖν		τὰ	τῶν	τοῖς	τά.		
THE FIVE DECLENSIONS OF SIMPLE NOUNS.													
1.	ὁ ταμί-αις ὁ κριτ-ῆς	-ου -οῦ	-αι -ῆ	-αν -ῆν	-α -ὰ	-αιν -αιν	-α -ὰ	-αι -αἱ	-ῶν -ῶν	-αις -αῖς	-ας -ὰς	-αι. -αἱ.	A steward. a judge.
2.	ἡ μουσ-α ἡ τιμ-ῆ ἡ ἡμέρ-α	-ης -ῆς -ας	-ῆ -ῆ -α	-αν -ῆν -αν	-α -ὰ -α	-αιν -αιν -αιν	-α -ὰ -α	-αι -αἱ -αι	-ῶν -ῶν -ῶν	-αις -αῖς -αις	-ας -ὰς -ας	-αι. -αἱ. -αι.	a song. honour. a day.
3.	ὁ λόγ-ος ὁ νοός νοῦς τὸ ξύλ-ον	-ου νόου νοῦ -ου	-ω νόω νόω -ω	-ον νόον νοῶν -ον	-ω νόω νόω -ω	-οιν νόοιν νοῶν -οιν	-ω νόω νόω -ω	-οι νόοι νοῖ -α	-ων νόων νοῶν -ων	-οις νόοις νοῖς -οις	-ους νόους νοῶς -α	-οι. νόοι. νοῖ. -α.	a word. } the mind. wood.
4.	ὁ λα-ὼς τὸ ἀνθρώ-ων	-ῶ -ω	-ῶς -ων	-ῶν -ων	-ῶ -ω	-ῶν -ων	-ῶ -ω	-ῶ -ω	-ῶν -ων	-ῶς -ων	-ῶς -ω	-ῶ. -ω.	the people. a dining-room.
5.	τὸ σῶμ-α τὸ μέλ-ι τὸ δάκρ-υ ὁ δελφ-ῖν τὸ δελφ-ος ἡ λαμπ-ὰς ὁ ἀν-αξ ὁ γυ-ψ	-ατος -ιτος -υος -ῖνος -ατος -άδης -ακτος -πτός	-ατι -ιτι -ῶι -ῖνι -ατι -άδι -ακτι -πτι	-α -ι -υ -ῖνα -ατ -άα -ατα -πα	-ατε -ιτε -υε -ῖνε -ατε -άδε -ακτε -πε	-άτοιν -ίτοιν -ότιν -ῖνοιν -άτοιν -άδοιν -άκτοιν -πτοιν	-ατε -ιτε -υε -ῖνε -ατε -άδε -ακτε -πε	-ατα -ιτα -υα -ῖνες -ατα -άδες -ακτες -πτες	-άτων -ίτων -όων -ῖνων -άτων -άδων -άκτων -πῶν	-αστι -ιστι -υστι -ῖστι -αστι -άσιν -άξι -ψι	-ατα -ιτα -υα -ῖνας -ατα -άδας -ακτας -πας	-ατα. -ιτα. -υα. -ῖνες. -ατα. -άδες. -ακτες. -πτες.	

<sup>1</sup> In the ruled books no separate space is left for the English, which may be placed under its word at the beginning of the line.

# THE FIVE DECLENSIONS OF CONTRACTED NOUNS.

SINGULAR.					DUAL.					PLURAL.				
	N.	G.	D.	A.	V.	N. A.	G. D.	V.	N.	G.	D.	A.	V.	
1.	ἡ τριῶν-ης τὸ ἡππομαν-ῆς τὸ τεῖχ-ος	-εως, ους -εως, ους -εως, ους	-ῆι, ῆι -ῆι, ῆι -ῆι, ῆι	-εα, ἡ -ῆς -ος	-ῆς, ἡ -ῆς, ἡ -ῆς, ἡ	-ῆς, ἡ -ῆς, ἡ -ῆς, ἡ	-έων, ὧν -έων, ὧν -έων, ὧν	-ῆς, ἡ -ῆς, ἡ -ῆς, ἡ	-ῆς, ἡ -ῆς, ἡ -ῆς, ἡ	-έων, ὧν -έων, ὧν -έων, ὧν	-ῆς, ἡ -ῆς, ἡ -ῆς, ἡ	-εας, εἰς -εα, ἡ -εα, ἡ	-ῆς, εἰς -ῆς, ἡ -ῆς, ἡ	<i>A 3-oared galley. hippomanes. a wall.</i>
2. Ionic	ὁ ὄφ-ις τὸ σίνηπ-ι	-εως -ιος -ιος	-ῆι -ῆι, ι -ῆι, ι	-ιν -ι -ι	-ῆς -ῆς -ῆς	-ῆς -ῆς -ῆς	-έων -έων -έων	-ῆς -ῆς -ῆς	-ῆς -ῆς -ῆς	-έων -έων -έων	-ῆς -ῆς -ῆς	-ῆς -ῆς, ις -ῆς, ις	-ῆς -ῆς, ις -ῆς, ις	<i>a serpent. mustard.</i>
3.	ὁ βασιλ-εύς ὁ πτελεκ-ύς τὸ ἄστ-υ	-εως -εως -εως	-ῆι, ῆι -ῆι, ῆι -ῆι, ῆι	-εα, ἡ -ὺν -υ	-εῦ -ὺ -υ	-ῆς, ἡ -ῆς, ἡ -ῆς, ἡ	-έων -έων -έων	-ῆς, ἡ -ῆς, ἡ -ῆς, ἡ	-ῆς, ἡ -ῆς, ἡ -ῆς, ἡ	-έων -έων -έων	-ῆς, ἡ -ῆς, ἡ -ῆς, ἡ	-ῆς, εἰς -ῆς, εἰς -ῆς, εἰς	-ῆς, εἰς -ῆς, εἰς -ῆς, εἰς	<i>a king. an axe. a city.</i>
4.	ἡ φειδ-ὼ ἡ αἰδ-ως	-όως, οὖς -όως, οὖς	-ὀι, οἷ -ὀι, οἷ	-όα, ὡ -όα, ὡ	-ὀι -ὀι	-ὡ -ὡ	-έων -έων	-ῆς -ῆς	-ῆς -ῆς	-έων -έων	-ῆς -ῆς	-ὄς -ὄς	-ὀι -ὀι	<i>parsimony. modesty.</i>
5.	τὸ κρέ-ας τὸ κέθ-ας	-ατος -ατος -ατος	-ατι -ατι -ατι	-ας -ας	-ας -ας	-ατε -ατε -ατε	-άτων -άτων -άτων	-ατε -ατε -ατε	-ατα -ατα -ατα	-άτων -άτων -άτων	-ασι -ασι -ασι	-ατα -ατα -ατα	-ατα -ατα -ατα	<i>flesh. a horn.</i>





PARTICIPIAL ADJECTIVES.

SINGULAR.					DUAL.					PLURAL.				
	N.	G.	D.	A.	V.	N. A.	G. D.	V.	N.	G.	D.	A.	V.	
M. <i>τύπ-ων</i>	όντος	όντος	όντι	όντα	ων	όντε	όντοιιν	όντε	όντες	όντων	όνσι	όντας	όντες	Striking.
F. <i>τύπτ-ουσα</i>	ούσης	ούσης	ούση	ούσαν	ούσα	ούσα	ούσαιιν	ούσα	ούσαι	ούσων	ούσαις	ούσας	ούσαι	
N. <i>τύπτ-ον</i>	όντος	όντος	όντι	ον	ον	όντε	όντοιιν	όντε	όντα	όντων	όνσι	όντα	όντα	
M. <i>τυπ-ων</i>	ώντος	ώντος	ώντι	όντα	ων	ώντε	όντοιιν	ώντε	ώντες	όντων	ούσι	όντας	ώντες	going to strike.
F. <i>τυπ-ούσα</i>	ούσης	ούσης	ούση	ούσαν	ούσα	ούσα	ούσαιιν	ούσα	ούσαι	ουσών	ούσαις	ούσας	ούσαι	
N. <i>τυπ-ούν</i>	όντος	όντος	όντι	ούν	ούν	ώντε	όντοιιν	ώντε	όντα	όντων	ούσι	όντα	όντα	
M. <i>τετυφ-ώς</i>	ότος	ότος	ότι	ότα	ώς	ότε	ότοιιν	ότε	ότες	ότων	όσι	ότας	ότες	having struck.
F. <i>τετυφ-ύια</i>	ύιας	ύιας	ύία	ύιαν	ύια	ύια	ύίαιιν	ύια	ύίαι	υιών	ύιαις	ύιας	ύιαι	
N. <i>τετυφ-ός</i>	ότος	ότος	ότι	ός	ός	ότε	ότοιιν	ότε	ότα	ότων	όσι	ότα	ότα	
M. <i>τυφ-είς</i>	έντος	έντος	έντι	έντα	είς	έντε	έντοιιν	έντε	έντες	έντων	έισι	έντας	έντες	having been struck.
F. <i>τυφθ-είσα</i>	είσης	είσης	είση	είσαν	είσα	είσα	είσαιιν	είσα	είσαι	είσων	είσαις	είσας	είσαι	
N. <i>τυφθ-έν</i>	έντος	έντος	έντι	έν	έν	έντε	έντοιιν	έντε	έντα	έντων	έισι	έντα	έντα	
M. <i>έστ-ώς</i>	ώτος	ώτος	ώτι	ώτα	ώς	ώτε	ώτοιιν	ώτε	ώτες	ώτων	ώσι	ώτας	ώτες	standing.
F. <i>έστ-ώσα</i>	ώσης	ώσης	ώση	ώσαν	ώσα	ώσα	ώσαιιν	ώσα	ώσαι	ώσων	ώσαις	ώσας	ώσαι	
N. <i>έστ-ός</i>	ώτος	ώτος	ώτι	ώς	ώς	ώτε	ώτοιιν	ώτε	ώτα	ώτων	ώσι	ώτα	ώτα	
M. <i>διδ-ούς</i>	ότος	ότος	όντι	όντα	ούς	όντε	όντοιιν	όντε	όντες	όντων	ούσι	όντας	όντες	giving.
F. <i>διδ-ούσα</i>	ούσης	ούσης	ούση	ούσαν	ούσα	ούσα	ούσαιιν	ούσα	ούσαι	ουσών	ούσαις	ούσας	ούσαι	
N. <i>διδ-ούν</i>	όντος	όντος	όντι	ούν	ούν	όντε	όντοιιν	όντε	όντα	όντων	ούσι	όντα	όντα	
M. <i>ζυγν-ός</i>	ύτος	ύτος	ύτι	ύτα	ύς	ύτε	ύτοιιν	ύτε	ύτες	ύτων	ύσι	ύτας	ύτες	joining.
F. <i>ζυγν-ύσα</i>	ύσης	ύσης	ύση	ύσαν	ύσα	ύσα	ύσαιιν	ύσα	ύσαι	υσών	ύσαις	ύσας	ύσαι	
N. <i>ζυγν-ούν</i>	όντος	όντος	όντι	ούν	ούν	όντε	όντοιιν	όντε	όντα	όντων	ύσι	όντα	όντα	

# COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.

Posit.	Compar.	Superl.	glorious. prudent. void. narrow.	Posit.	Compar.	Superl.	graceful. religious. simple. wide.
"Ευδοξ-ος, φρονιμ-ος, κεν-ος, στεν-ος,	-ότερος, -ώτερος, -ότερος, -ότερος,	-ότατος, -ώτατος, -ότατος, -ότατος,		χαρί-εις, ευσφ-ής, ἀπλ-ους εὐρ-ύς,	-έστερος, -έστερος, -ούστερος, -ύτερος, -ίων, -άρτερος, -ενέστερος,	-έστατος, -έστατος, -ούστατος, -ύτατος, -ιστος, -άρτατος, -ενέστατος,	
σώφ-ρων, μέλ-ας,	-ονέστερος, -άντερος,	-ονέστατος, -άντατος,	modest. black.	μάκ-αρ, τερ-ήν,			happy. tender.

## IRREGULAR COMPARISONS.

Posit.	Compar.	Superl.	bad.	Posit.	Compar.	Superl.	full.
κακός,	{ κακίων, κακώτερος, χειρών, χειρέων, χειρείτερος,	{ κακίστος, κακώτατος, χειρίστος,		πλέος, & πλείως,	{ πλέων, & πλείων,	{ πλείστος,	
μικρός, or ἐλαχύς,	{ μικρότερος, μειών, ἥσων, ἐλάσσων,	{ μικρότατος, μειστός, ἥκιστος, ἐλαχίστος,	little.	λάλος, αἰδοῖός, ὀλίγος,	ATTIC COMPARISONS. λαλίστερος, αἰδοῖέστερος, ὀλιγίστερος,	λαλίστατος, αἰδοῖέστατος, ὀλιγίστατος, & ὀλιγίστος,	loquacious. venerable. few.
βραχύς,	{ βραδίων, βράσσων, βραδυτέρος,	{ βραδύτατος, βραδύστος,	slow.	ἴσος, φίλος,	{ ισαιτέρος, φιλαίτερος, φίλιτερος,	ισαίτατος, φιλαιάτατος, φίλιτατος, φίλιστος,	equal. friendly.
μέγας,	{ μέγιστων, μάσσων,	{ μέγιστος,	great.	ἀμείνων, ἀρείων, καλλός, καλός,	{ ἀμείνων, ἀρείων, καλλίων,	ἀρίστος, καλλίστος,	good. beautiful.

SOME grammarians reckon 10 declensions of nouns, 5 of simple and 5 of contracted, as exhibited in this Sketch; others include the whole in 3 declensions, reckoning in their 1st, our 1st and 2d; in their 2d, our 3d and 4th; and in their 3d, our 5th, with all the contracted nouns. By inspecting pages 1 and 2 it may, at once, be observed how many and what terminations belong to each declension. With a view to assist the learner in committing the Accidence to memory, we here lay before him a few hints, referring him to his grammar for more minute instruction.

The nominative singular ends either in a long or doubtful vowel, or in *ν*, *ρ*, or *ς*.

The nominative and vocative cases are frequently alike in the singular, always in the dual and plural.

The dative singular always ends in *ι*, which, in the first 4 declensions, is subscribed; and every dative has *ε* either final, or in a diphthong in the last syllable.

The genitive plural always ends in *ων*, and the accusative plural, except it is of the neuter gender, in *ς*.—The nominative, accusative, and vocative, dual, are alike, as are the genitive and dative.—Neuters have their nominative, accusative, and vocative alike; and, in the plural, these cases end in *α*.

In the 1st declension the genitive singular changes *ας* and *ης* of the nominative into *ου*,  
 rejects *ς* and subscribes *ι*,  
 changes *ς* into *ν*,  
 rejects *ς*, and sometimes changes *η* into *α*.

accusative  
 dative  
 vocative

In the 2d declension, nouns in *α* make the accusative in *ων*, and vocative in *α*; in other cases they are generally declined like nouns in *η*, all the terminations of which are the same as those of the feminine article. Nouns in *δα*, *θα*, *πα* and *α* pure retain *α* in the genitive and dative as well as in the accusative and vocative.

In the dual and plural the terminations of the 1st and 2d declensions are the same as those of the feminine article.

In the 3d declension, the terminations of nouns in *ος* are, except in the nominative singular, like those of the masculine article; and of nouns in *ου*, except in the nominative and accusative singular, like those of the neuter article.

The article has no vocative, because the act of addressing designates the individual object.

The 4th declension is peculiar to the Attics, and is formed from the 3d by changing *ου*, *ο*, or *α* into *ω*, and subscribing *ε* in those cases in which it occurs.

The first 4 declensions are parissyllabic; the 5th declension of simple nouns and the 5 declensions of contracted nouns, which are derived from it, are imparissyllabic: and in imparissyllabic nouns the general rule for forming the other cases from the nominative singular, is to add the following terminations to it when it does not end in *ς*, and when it does, to reject *ς*, and then add them; viz.

in the  
 to add  

<i>ος</i> ,	<i>ι</i> ,	<i>α</i> ,		<i>Ν. Α.</i>	<i>Γ. Δ.</i>	<i>Υ.</i>		<i>Ν.</i>	<i>Γ.</i>	<i>Δ.</i>	<i>Υ.</i>
<i>ω</i> ,	<i>υ</i> ,	<i>ε</i> ,		<i>ε</i> ,	<i>ου</i> ,	<i>ε</i> ,		<i>ε</i> ς or <i>α</i> ,	<i>ω</i> ,	<i>σ</i> ,	<i>α</i> ς or <i>α</i> ,

N. B. As substantives in *ος* have already the termination of the genitive, they merely insert *ε* before *ος*.—Many nouns shorten the



syllable preceding the added termination, and the vocative singular is often formed by shortening the long vowel in the termination of the nominative.

Some nouns, for the sake of sound, take  $\tau$ ,  $\delta$ ,  $\theta$ , or  $\nu$  before  $os$  in the genitive, and these retain that addition in the dative singular, and through the dual and plural, excepting the dative plural: they retain it also in the accusative singular of nouns which are not neuter.—For the exceptions to these rules see the Grammar.

In the 1st declension of contracted nouns, all the cases are contracted excepting the nominative and vocative singular and dative plural. In the 2d declension no cases are contracted but the dative singular and the nominative, accusative, and vocative plural.

In the 3d declension the dative singular, and the nominative, accusative, and vocative dual and plural are contracted, and sometimes the accusative singular.

In the 4th declension the singular is contracted in the genitive, dative, and accusative, but the dual and plural are declined like  $\lambda\acute{o}\gamma\omega s$ . In the 5th declension every case, excepting the nominative, accusative, and vocative singular, and the dative plural, is contracted and syncopated.

## OF ADJECTIVES.

Simple adjectives and all participles have three terminations; as,

	<i>Adj.</i>	<i>Part.</i>	<i>Adj.</i>	<i>Adj.</i>	<i>A. P.</i>	<i>Part.</i>	<i>Adj.</i>	<i>A. P.</i>
<i>M.</i> as,	<i>as</i> ,	<i>as</i> ,	<i>es</i> ,	$\eta s$ ,	$os$ ,	<i>ous</i> ,	<i>us</i> ,	<i>os</i> .
<i>F.</i> $\alpha\upsilon\alpha$ ,	$\alpha\sigma\alpha$ ,	$\epsilon\sigma\sigma\alpha$ ,	$\epsilon\upsilon\alpha$ ,	$\eta\sigma\sigma\alpha$ ,	$\eta$ ,	$ov\sigma\alpha$ ,	$v\sigma\alpha$ ,	$v\alpha$ .
<i>N.</i> $\alpha\nu$ ,	$\alpha\nu$ ,	$\epsilon\nu$ ,	$\epsilon\nu$ ,	$\eta\nu$ ,	$ov$ ,	$ov$ ,	$v$ ,	$os$ .

The masculine and neuter of adjectives in  $os$ ,  $\eta$ ,  $ov$ , are declined like nouns of the 3d declension, and the feminine like nouns of the 2d. The *M.* and *N.* of those in  $us$ ,  $\epsilon\alpha$ ,  $v$ , like the 3d of contracted Nouns, and their *F.* like the 2d of simple Nouns. The *M.* and *N.* of all the rest, like the 5th, and their *F.* like the 2d of simple Nouns. Compound Adjectives in general have but two terminations; one in common for the *M.* and *F.* and the other for the *N.*

Adjectives of 2 terminations (except the Attic  $os$ ) generally take a short vowel in the neuter; those ending in  $s$  and  $us$  drop the  $s$ , and those in  $as$ ,  $os$ ,  $ous$  and  $ws$  change the  $s$  into  $r$ ; thus,

$\bar{M}$ , and $\bar{F}$ .	$\eta\nu$ ,	$\eta s$ ,	$\omega\nu$ ,	$\omega\rho$ ;	$\iota s$ ,	$us$ ;	$as$ ,	$os$ ,	$ous$ ,	$ws$ .
$\bar{N}$ .	$\epsilon\nu$ ,	$\epsilon s$ ,	$ov$ ,	$op$ ;	$\iota$ ,	$v$ ;	$\alpha\nu$ ,	$ov$ ,	$ouv$ ,	$\omega\nu$ .

Adjectives in  $\eta s$ ,  $\epsilon s$ , are declined like the 1st declension of contracted Nouns; those in  $os$ ,  $ov$ , like the 3rd of simple Nouns; in  $ws$ ,  $\omega\rho$ , like the 4th and sometimes the 5th; all the rest are declined like substantives of the 5th declension.

Adjectives of 1 termination are the cardinal numbers from  $\pi\epsilon\nu\rho\acute{\epsilon}$  to  $\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\alpha\rho\acute{\omicron}\nu$ , both inclusive, and which are undeclined; those adjectives of 1 termination, which are declined, end in  $\acute{\epsilon}$ ,  $ov$ ,  $s$ ,  $\rho$ ,  $\psi$ , and are of the 3d declension.—See Dr. Valpy's Greek Grammar.

## PRONOUNS.

## SINGULAR.

N.	G.	D.	A.	V.
'Εγώ	ἐμοῦ μοῦ	ἐμοὶ μοί	ἐμῇ μῇ	
σύ	σοῦ	σοί	σῇ	σὺ <sup>1</sup>
	οὗ	οἱ οἶ	ῇ	
Μ. F. N.	οὗ ῆς οῦ	οὗ ῆς οῦ	οὖν ῆν οῖ	
τίς, τί	τινὸς	τινὶ	τινὰ, τί	
Μ. F. N.	τούτου ταύτης τούτου	τούτῳ ταύτῃ τούτῳ	τούτον ταύτην τούτο	οὗτος αὕτη τούτο
Μ. F. N.	ἑαυτ-οῦ -ῆς -οῦ	-ῶ -ῇ -ῶ	-όν -ήν -ὸ	
Μ. F. N.	δαιν-ος -ατος δαινός	δαιν-ι -ατι δαινί	δαινᾶ δαινᾷ δαινᾶ	

## PLURAL.

N.	G.	D.	A.	V.
ἡμεῖς	ἡμῶν	ἡμῖν	ἡμᾶς.	I.
ὑμεῖς	ὑμῶν	ὑμῖν	ὑμᾶς	thou.
σφεῖς	σφῶν	σφίσι	σφᾶς.	himself, &c.
οἱ αἱ ᾶ	ῶν ῶν ῶν	οἷς αἷς οἷς	οὓς ἀς ᾶ.	who.
τιν-ες, ᾶ	τινῶν	τισὶ	τιν-ᾶς, ᾶ.	any one.
ο἗τοι αὗται ταῦτα	τούτων τούτων τούτων	τούτοις ταύταις τούτοις	τούτους ταύτας ταῦτα	this.
	-ῶν -ῶν -ῶν	-οἷς -αἷς -οἷς	-οὓς -ἀς -ᾶ.	himself.
				some one.

<sup>1</sup> Holmes gives a vocative to σὺ; Ward, after Vossius, says "Vocativo caret, sed pro ᾧ σὺ in singulari, Græci dicunt ᾧ ὄφρος, heus tu, vel ὁ bone."



# VERBS.

## FIRST CONJUGATION.

Charact. Lett.

Pr.	1 F.	Perf.	Pres.
π	ψ	φ	τέρω
β	—	—	λείβω
φ	—	—	γράφω
πτ	—	—	τύπτω

*I delight.*  
*I pour out.*  
*I write.*  
*I strike.*

1 Fut.	Perf.
τέρω	τέτερω
λείβω	λείπει
γράφω	γέγραφα
τύπτω	τύπτω

## SECOND.

κ	ξ	χ
κ	ξ	χ
γ	—	—
κτ	—	—

*I fold.*  
*I say.*  
*I run.*  
*I bring forth.*

1 Fut.	Perf.
πλέξω	πέπλεχα
λέξω	λέλειχα
τρέξω	τέτρεχα
τίξω	τέτεχα

## THIRD.

τ	σ	κ
δ	—	—
θ	—	—

ἀνύτω	ἄδω	πλήθω
—	—	—

*I perfect.*  
*I sing.*  
*I fill.*

1 Fut.	Perf.
ἀνύσω	ἤνυκα
ᾄσω	ᾄκα
πλήσω	πέπληκα

Charact. Lett.

Pr.	1 F.	Perf.	Pres.
σσ	ξ	κ	πλάσσω
ττ	—	—	ορύττω
ζ	—	—	φράζω

## FOURTH.

1 Fut.	Perf.
πλάσω	πέπλακα
ορύξω	ορύξα
φράσω	φράξα

*I form.*  
*I dig.*  
*I say.*

## FIFTH.

λλ	λ	κ
λλ	λ	κ
μ	μ	—
ν	ν	—
ρ	ρ	—
μν	μν	—

*I play on an instrument.*  
*I distribute.*  
*I show.*  
*I sow.*  
*I cut.*

1 Fut.	Perf.
ψαλῶ	ᾤψαλκα
νεμῶ	νεμέμηκα
φανῶ	πέφαγκα
σπερῶ	ἔσπαρκα
τέμῶ	τέτέμηκα

## SIXTH.

The vowel or diphthong which precedes ω,

or ομαι, as | τῶ | τίσω | τέτικα | I honour.

Some in ζω have ξω, as οἰμάζω, *I bewail*, οἰμάξω, and some others have σω and ξω, as ἀρπάζω, *I snatch*, ἀρπάσω and ἀρπάξω. Some also assume γ before ξ, as λίσω, πλάσω, κλάζω, σπαλίζω, ληγίζω, &c.



## VERBS.

There are, according to some grammarians, 13 conjugations; viz. 6 of barytons, 3 of contracted and 4 of verbs in  $\mu$ . The barytons are so called, because they have a grave accent, not expressed indeed, but understood to be, on the *ultima*: the acute being on the *penultima*.

The conjugations are distinguished either by the *characteristic*, i. e. the letter preceding  $\omega$ , or by the termination of the 1st future. N.B. In  $\pi\tau$ ,  $\kappa\tau$ ,  $\lambda\lambda$  or  $\mu\nu$ , the 1st consonant is the characteristic.

The characteristics of the 6 conjugations of barytons are exhibited in p. 9. and it may afford some assistance to the learner to re-mark that

1st.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \beta, \\ \gamma, \\ \delta, \\ \epsilon \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{consonant of the alphabet, viz.,} \\ \text{with its corresponding mutes viz.,} \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \pi \text{ and } \phi, \\ \kappa \text{ and } \chi, \\ \tau \text{ and } \theta, \\ \text{a double letter, composed of } \delta\sigma, \text{ and also resolvable into } \sigma\sigma, \text{ and according to the Attics into } \tau\tau, \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{mark the} \\ \text{4th.} \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{1st.} \\ \text{2nd.} \\ \text{3rd.} \\ \text{4th.} \\ \text{5th.} \\ \text{6th.} \end{array} \right\}$	$\left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \end{array} \right\}$ conjugation.
2nd.						
3rd.						
4th.						
5th.	or next following, (not reckoning $\theta$ and $\kappa$ which have been already taken), viz. . . . . $\lambda$ , with its fellow liquids, $\mu$ , $\nu$ , $\rho$ , . . . . .					

or next following, (not reckoning  $\theta$  and  $\kappa$  which have been already taken), viz. . . . .  $\lambda$ , with its fellow liquids,  $\mu$ ,  $\nu$ ,  $\rho$ , . . . . .

and that a vowel or diphthong preceding  $\omega$ . . . . .  
Some Grammarians reckon but 4 conjugations, distinguished

either by the characteristic letters, or by the termination of the 1st future:

1st. conj. the labials, $\pi$ , $\beta$ , $\phi$ , with $\pi\tau$ ;	1st. conj. in $\psi\omega$ ; as pres. $\tau\psi\pi\tau\omega$ , 1st. fut. $\tau\psi\psi\omega$ ;
2nd. the palatals, $\kappa$ , $\gamma$ , $\chi$ , with $\kappa\tau$ , $\sigma\sigma$ or $\tau\tau$ ;	2nd. $\xi\omega$ ; as $\lambda\xi\gamma\omega$ ,
3rd. the dentals, $\tau$ , $\delta$ , $\theta$ , with $\xi$ , or a vowel;	3rd. $\sigma\omega$ ; as $\tau\sigma\omega$ ;
4th. the liquids, $\lambda$ , $\mu$ , $\nu$ , $\rho$ , with $\mu\nu$ .	4th. a liquid before $\omega$ ; as $\psi\acute{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\omega$ , $\psi\acute{\alpha}\lambda\omega$ .

Other grammarians reckon only 2 conjugations; the 1st of Verbs in  $\omega$ , and the 2nd. of Verbs in  $\mu$ .

Of the Augment.—(See p. 17.)

The augment consists of the letter  $\epsilon$ , which, when prefixed to a verb beginning with a consonant, lengthens it by one syllable, and is hence called the *syllabic augment*; as,  $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\pi\tau\omega$ ,  $\epsilon\tau\pi\tau\omega$ ; if the verb begins with a changeable vowel, or a changeable diphthong; viz. with  $\alpha$ ,  $\epsilon$ ,  $\circ$ ,  $\alpha\iota$ ,  $\alpha\nu$ , or  $\circ\iota$ , the  $\epsilon$  coalesces with the first syllable; as,  $\acute{\alpha}\gamma\omega$ , I lead, ( $\epsilon\text{-}\alpha\gamma\omega\nu$ )  $\acute{\eta}\gamma\omega\nu$ ; and, as it then lengthens the *time* of the first vowel, it is called the *temporal augment*. N.B.  $\alpha$  or  $\epsilon$  is changed into  $\eta$ ;  $\circ$  into  $\omega$ ;  $\alpha\iota$  into  $\eta$ ,  $\alpha\nu$  into  $\nu\eta$ ; and  $\circ\iota$  into  $\phi$ ,  $\rho$  after  $\epsilon$  is doubled; as,  $\rho\acute{\iota}\pi\tau\omega$ , I throw,  $\epsilon\rho\rho\pi\tau\omega\nu$ :  $\epsilon$  is often changed into  $\epsilon\iota$ ; as  $\epsilon\chi\omega$ , I have,  $\epsilon\chi\omega\nu$ :  $\epsilon\omega$  is changed into  $\epsilon\omega$ ; as,









## Active OPTATIVE Continued.

	SINGULAR.		DUAL.		PLURAL.	
	α	αις	ατον	άτην	ατε	ων
1. Aor. Aorl.	τύψει-	αις	οιτον	οίτην	οιτε	οιεν
Perf. & Plup.	τύψ-	οις	οιτον	οίτην	οιτε	οιεν
2. Aor.	τύψ-	οις	οιτον	οίτην	οιτε	οιεν
2. Fut.	τύψ-	οις	οιτον	οίτην	οιτε	οιεν

*I may have struck.*  
*I might have struck.*  
*I may hereafter strike.*

## SUBJUNCTIVE.

Pres. & Imp.	τύπτ-	ω	ης	η	ητον	ητον	ωμεν	ητε	ωσι	<i>I may strike.</i>
1. Aor.	τύψ-	ω	ης	η	ητον	ητον	ωμεν	ητε	ωσι	<i>I may have struck.</i>
2. Aor.	τύπτ-	ω	ης	η	ητον	ητον	ωμεν	ητε	ωσι	<i>I might have struck.</i>
Perf. & Plup.	τύψ-	ω	ης	η	ητον	ητον	ωμεν	ητε	ωσι	<i>I should have struck.</i>

*I may strike.*  
*I may have struck.*  
*I might have struck.*  
*I should have struck.*

## INFINITIVE.

## PARTICIPLES.

	NOMINATIVE.		GENITIVE.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Pres. & Imp.	τύπτ-	ειν	τύπτοντος	τύπτοντος	Striking. About to strike.
1. Fut.	τύψ-	ειν	τύπτοντος	τύπτοντος	
1. Aor.	τύψ-	αι	τύπτοντος	τύπτοντος	Having struck.
Perf. & Plup.	τύψ-	έναι	τύπτοντος	τύπτοντος	
2. Aor.	τύψ-	ειν	τύπτοντος	τύπτοντος	About to strike.
2. Fut.	τύψ-	ειν	τύπτοντος	τύπτοντος	

In the English of the Tenses, much precision must not be expected.

## PASSIVE VOICE.

## INDICATIVE.

	SINGULAR.			DUAL.			PLURAL.		
	Τύπτ- 'Ετυπτ- 'Ετύπ- Τυπῆσ- Τέτυ- 'Ετετύ- Τετύψ- 'Ετύφθ- Τυφθῆσ- ομαι	ομαι ου ης ομαι μαι μαι ομαι ην ομαι ομαι	εται ετο η εται πται πτο εται η εται	όμεθον όμεθον όμεθον όμεθον όμεθον όμεθον όμεθον όμεθον όμεθον όμεθον	εσθον εσθον ητον εσθον φθον φθον εσθον ητον εσθον εσθον	εσθον εσθον εσθον εσθον φθον φθον εσθον ητγν εσθον εσθον	όμεθα όμεθα ημεν όμεθα όμεθα όμεθα όμεθα όμεθα όμεθα όμεθα	εσθε εσθε ητε εσθε φθε φθε εσθε ητε εσθε εσθε	ονται οντο ησαν ονται μμένοι είσι. μμένοι ησαν ονται ησαν ονται
Pres. Imperf. 2. Aor. 2. Fut. Perf. Plup.									<i>I am struck, &amp;c. I was struck. I was struck. I shall be struck. I have been struck. I had been struck. I shall be soon struck. I was struck. I shall be struck.</i>

## IMPERATIVE.

	SINGULAR.			DUAL.			PLURAL.		
	Τύπτ- Τέτυ- Τύφθ- Τύπ- ομαι	ου ψο ητι ηβι	έσθω φθω ήτω ήτω	όμεθον όμεθον όμεθον όμεθον όμεθον	εσθον φθον ητον ητγν	εσθον φθον ητγν ητγν	όμεθα όμεθα ημεν όμεθα όμεθα	εσθε εσθε ητε ητε ητε	ονται οντο ησαν ονται ονται
Pres. & Imp. Perf. & Plup. 1. Aor. 2. Aor.									<i>Be struck. Have been struck. Be struck.</i>

## OPTATIVE.

	SINGULAR.			DUAL.			PLURAL.		
	Τύπτ- Τετυμ- Τυφθῆ- ομαι	οίμην οίμην οίμην οίμην	οίω οίω οίω οίω	όμεθον όμεθον όμεθον όμεθον	εσθον φθον ητον ητγν	εσθον φθον ητγν ητγν	όμεθα όμεθα ημεν όμεθα όμεθα	εσθε εσθε ητε ητε ητε	ονται οντο ησαν ονται ονται
Pres. & Imp. Perf. & Plup. 1. Aor.									<i>I may be struck. I might have been struck. I may have been struck.</i>

## Passive OPTATIVE continued.

	SINGULAR.			DUAL.		PLURAL.	
	ἡγ	ἡς	ἡ	ἡτον	ἡμεν		
2 Aor.	Τυπέι-					ἡσαν	I may have been struck. I may be struck hereafter. I may be soon struck.
1 Fut.	Τυφθήσ-					οὐτο	
2 Fut.	Τυπησ-					οὐθε	
P. post Fut.	Τετύψ-	οίμην	οίτο	οίμεθον	οίμεθα		

## SUBJUNCTIVE.

	SINGULAR.			DUAL.		PLURAL.	
	ωμαι	ῃ	ῃται	ῃτον	ῃμεν	ῃσαν	
Pr. and Imp.	Τύπτ-					ῃσαν	I may be struck. I should be struck. I might have been struck.
1 Fut.	Τυφθήσ-					ῃσι	
Perf. and Plup.	Τετυμ-					ῃσι	
1 Aor.	Τυφθ-						I may have been struck.
2 Aor.	Τυπ-						

## PARTICIPLES.

## INFINITIVE.

	SINGULAR.			DUAL.		PLURAL.	
	ῶ	ῃς	ῃ	ῃτον	ῃμεν	ῃσαν	
Pr. and Imp.	Τύπτ-					ῃσαν	Being struck.
Perf. and Plup.	Τετύψ-					ῃσαν	
1 Aor.	Τυφθ-					ῃσαν	
2 Aor.	Τυπ-					ῃσαν	Having been struck.
1 Fut.	Τυφθήσ-					ῃσαν	
2 Fut.	Τυπησ-					ῃσαν	About to be struck.
P. post Fut.	Τετύψ-					ῃσαν	





## Middle OPTATIVE continued.

	SINGULAR.			DUAL.			PLURAL.		
	Τὸψ- Τὸψ- Τετόν-	οἶμν αἶμν οἶμ	οἶο αἶο οἶ	οἶμεθον αἶμεθον οἶτον	οἶσθον αἶσθον οἶτον	οἶσθην αἶσθην οἶτην	οἶμεθα αἶμεθα οἶμεν	οἶσθε αἶσθε οἶτε	οἶντο αἶντο οἶεν
1 Fut. 1 Aor. Perf. and Plup.									<i>I may strike myself. I might have struck myself. I might have struck myself.</i>
Pres. and Imp. 2 Aor. 1 Aor. Perf. and Plup.	Τόππ- Τύπ- Τόψ- Τετόπ-	ωμας ω η ης	ηται η ης	ώμεθον ητον	ησθον ητον	ησθην ητον	ώμεθα ωμεν	ησθε ητε	ωνται ωσι

## SUBJUNCTIVE.

## INFINITIVE.

## PARTICIPLES.

	NOMINATIVE.			GENITIVE.		
	M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
Pres. and Imp. 2 Aor.	εσθαι έσθαι	-ος -ης	-ον -ον	-ον -ον	-ης -ης	-ον -ον
2 Fut.	εῖσθαι	-ος -ης	-ον -ον	-ον -ον	-ης -ης	-ον -ον
1 Fut.	εσθαι	-ος -ης	-ον -ον	-ον -ον	-ης -ης	-ον -ον
1 Aor.	ασθαι	-ος -ης	-ον -ον	-ον -ον	-ης -ης	-ον -ον
Perf. and Plup.	έναι	-ως -ώς	-όια -ός	-ότος -ότος	-όιας -όιας	-ότος -ότος

*Striking oneself.  
Having struck oneself.  
Being about to strike oneself.  
Being about to strike oneself.  
Having struck oneself.  
Having struck oneself.*



*The Cognate Tenses of the Active, Passive, and Middle Voices, of a Barytonous Verb.*

INDICATIVE.			IMPERATIVE.		OPTATIVE.		SUBJUNCTIVE.		INFINITIVE.		PARTICIPLE.	
Pres.	{ A. P. M.	1.	τίτω	14.	τίτωμαι	21.	τίτω	27.	τίτειν	τίτειν	τίτων.	τίτων.
		7.	τιτῶμαι	16.	τιτῶμαι	23.	τίτωμαι	29.	τιτῶσθαι	τιτῶσθαι	τιτῶμενος.	τιτῶμενος.
		7.	τιτῶμαι	16.	τιτῶμαι	23.	τίτωμαι	29.	τιτῶσθαι	τιτῶσθαι	τιτῶμενος.	τιτῶμενος.
Imp.	{ A. P. M.	5.	ἵστητω	14.	ἵστητω	21.	τίτωμαι	27.	τίτειν	τίτειν	τίτων.	τίτων.
		9.	ἵστησθω	16.	ἵστησθω	23.	τιτῶμαι	29.	τιτῶσθαι	τιτῶσθαι	τιτῶμενος.	τιτῶμενος.
		9.	ἵστησθω	16.	ἵστησθω	23.	τιτῶμαι	29.	τιτῶσθαι	τιτῶσθαι	τιτῶμενος.	τιτῶμενος.
1 Fut.	{ A. P. M.	1.	τίψω		τιψέμαι	21.	τιψέμαι		τιψέειν	τιψέειν	τιψών.	τιψών.
		7.	τιψήσμαι		τιψήσμαι	23.	τιψήσμαι		τιψήσεσθαι	τιψήσεσθαι	τιψόμενος.	τιψόμενος.
		7.	τιψήσμαι		τιψήσμαι	23.	τιψήσμαι		τιψήσεσθαι	τιψήσεσθαι	τιψόμενος.	τιψόμενος.
1 Aor.	{ A. P. M.	3.	ἵστημι	15.	ἵστημι	23.	τιψέμαι	27.	τιψέειν	τιψέειν	τιψών.	τιψών.
		13.	ἵστησθαι	17.	ἵστησθαι	24.	τιψήσμαι	28.	τιψήσεσθαι	τιψήσεσθαι	τιψόμενος.	τιψόμενος.
		10.	ἵστησθαι	20.	ἵστησθαι	26.	τιψήσμαι	29.	τιψήσεσθαι	τιψήσεσθαι	τιψόμενος.	τιψόμενος.
Pres.	{ A. P. M.	4.	τίτωμαι	14.	τίτωμαι	21.	τιτῶμαι	27.	τιτῶμαι	τιτῶμαι	τιτῶν.	τιτῶν.
		11.	τιτῶμαι	19.	τιτῶμαι	24.	τιτῶμαι	28.	τιτῶσθαι	τιτῶσθαι	τιτῶμενος.	τιτῶμενος.
		4.	τιτῶμαι	14.	τιτῶμαι	21.	τιτῶμαι	27.	τιτῶσθαι	τιτῶσθαι	τιτῶμενος.	τιτῶμενος.
Pimp.	{ A. P. M.	6.	ἵστησθαι	14.	ἵστησθαι	21.	τιτῶμαι	27.	τιτῶσθαι	τιτῶσθαι	τιτῶμενος.	τιτῶμενος.
		12.	ἵστησθαι	19.	ἵστησθαι	24.	τιτῶμαι	28.	τιτῶσθαι	τιτῶσθαι	τιτῶμενος.	τιτῶμενος.
		6.	ἵστησθαι	14.	ἵστησθαι	21.	τιτῶμαι	27.	τιτῶσθαι	τιτῶσθαι	τιτῶμενος.	τιτῶμενος.
P. p. F. V.	{ A. P. M.	7.	τιτῶμαι		τιτῶμαι	23.	τιτῶμαι		τιτῶσθαι	τιτῶσθαι	τιτῶν.	τιτῶν.
		13.	τιτῶμαι	18.	τιτῶμαι	24.	τιτῶμαι	28.	τιτῶσθαι	τιτῶσθαι	τιτῶμενος.	τιτῶμενος.
		9.	τιτῶμαι	16.	τιτῶμαι	25.	τιτῶμαι	29.	τιτῶσθαι	τιτῶσθαι	τιτῶμενος.	τιτῶμενος.
2 Fut.	{ A. P. M.	2.	τιπῶ		τιπῶμαι	22.	τιπῶμαι		τιπῶειν	τιπῶειν	τιπῶν.	τιπῶν.
		7.	τιπῶμαι		τιπῶμαι	23.	τιπῶμαι		τιπῶσθαι	τιπῶσθαι	τιπόμενος.	τιπόμενος.
		8.	τιπῶμαι		τιπῶμαι	25.	τιπῶμαι		τιπῶσθαι	τιπῶσθαι	τιπόμενος.	τιπόμενος.

VOICE, MOOD		TENSE		SINGULAR				DUAL		PLURAL			
1.	A.	Ind.	pr. and 1 f. 2 f.	ω	εις	ει	ει	εἶπον	οἶμεν	εἶτε	οἶσθε	οἶμεν	οἶσθε
2.	A.		1 aor. and 1 nar. Aor. Opt.	ω	εἶς	εἶ	εἶ	εἶπον	οἶμεν	εἶτε	οἶσθε	οἶμεν	οἶσθε
3.	A.		perf.	α	ας	ε	ε	αἶπον	οἶμεν	ατε	οἶσθε	οἶμεν	οἶσθε
4.	A.		imp. and 2 aor.	α	ας	ε	ε	εἶπον	οἶμεν	εἶτε	οἶσθε	οἶμεν	οἶσθε
5.	A.		plup.	ειν	εις	ει	ει	εἶπον	οἶμεν	εἶτε	οἶσθε	οἶμεν	οἶσθε
6.	A.		pr. and futures	οἶμαι	οἶμαι	οἶμαι	οἶμαι	οἶμεν	οἶμεν	οἶμεν	οἶμεν	οἶμεν	οἶμεν
7.	P.		pr. and 1 f.	οἶμαι	οἶμαι	οἶμαι	οἶμαι	οἶμεν	οἶμεν	οἶμεν	οἶμεν	οἶμεν	οἶμεν
8.	M.		2 f.	οἶμαι	οἶμαι	οἶμαι	οἶμαι	οἶμεν	οἶμεν	οἶμεν	οἶμεν	οἶμεν	οἶμεν
9.	M.		2 aor.	οἶμαι	οἶμαι	οἶμαι	οἶμαι	οἶμεν	οἶμεν	οἶμεν	οἶμεν	οἶμεν	οἶμεν
10.	M.		1 nar.	οἶμαι	οἶμαι	οἶμαι	οἶμαι	οἶμεν	οἶμεν	οἶμεν	οἶμεν	οἶμεν	οἶμεν
11.	P.		perf.	οἶμαι	οἶμαι	οἶμαι	οἶμαι	οἶμεν	οἶμεν	οἶμεν	οἶμεν	οἶμεν	οἶμεν
12.	P.		plup.	οἶμαι	οἶμαι	οἶμαι	οἶμαι	οἶμεν	οἶμεν	οἶμεν	οἶμεν	οἶμεν	οἶμεν
13.	P.		1 and 2 nar.	οἶμαι	οἶμαι	οἶμαι	οἶμαι	οἶμεν	οἶμεν	οἶμεν	οἶμεν	οἶμεν	οἶμεν
14.	P.		pr. imp. perf. plup. and 2 aor.	οἶμαι	οἶμαι	οἶμαι	οἶμαι	οἶμεν	οἶμεν	οἶμεν	οἶμεν	οἶμεν	οἶμεν
15.	M.		perf. and plup.	οἶμαι	οἶμαι	οἶμαι	οἶμαι	οἶμεν	οἶμεν	οἶμεν	οἶμεν	οἶμεν	οἶμεν
16.	M.		1 nar.	οἶμαι	οἶμαι	οἶμαι	οἶμαι	οἶμεν	οἶμεν	οἶμεν	οἶμεν	οἶμεν	οἶμεν
17.	P.		pr. and imp.	οἶμαι	οἶμαι	οἶμαι	οἶμαι	οἶμεν	οἶμεν	οἶμεν	οἶμεν	οἶμεν	οἶμεν
18.	P.		2 nar.	οἶμαι	οἶμαι	οἶμαι	οἶμαι	οἶμεν	οἶμεν	οἶμεν	οἶμεν	οἶμεν	οἶμεν
19.	P.		perf. and plup.	οἶμαι	οἶμαι	οἶμαι	οἶμαι	οἶμεν	οἶμεν	οἶμεν	οἶμεν	οἶμεν	οἶμεν
20.	M.		1 nar.	οἶμαι	οἶμαι	οἶμαι	οἶμαι	οἶμεν	οἶμεν	οἶμεν	οἶμεν	οἶμεν	οἶμεν
21.	P.		pr. imp. perf. plup. 1 fut. and 2 aor.	οἶμαι	οἶμαι	οἶμαι	οἶμαι	οἶμεν	οἶμεν	οἶμεν	οἶμεν	οἶμεν	οἶμεν
22.	P.		perf. and plup.	οἶμαι	οἶμαι	οἶμαι	οἶμαι	οἶμεν	οἶμεν	οἶμεν	οἶμεν	οἶμεν	οἶμεν
23.	P.		1 fut.	οἶμαι	οἶμαι	οἶμαι	οἶμαι	οἶμεν	οἶμεν	οἶμεν	οἶμεν	οἶμεν	οἶμεν
24.	P.		1 nar.	οἶμαι	οἶμαι	οἶμαι	οἶμαι	οἶμεν	οἶμεν	οἶμεν	οἶμεν	οἶμεν	οἶμεν
25.	P.		1 and 2 aor. and perf. and plup.	οἶμαι	οἶμαι	οἶμαι	οἶμαι	οἶμεν	οἶμεν	οἶμεν	οἶμεν	οἶμεν	οἶμεν
26.	M.		pr. imp. 1 and 2 fut. and 2 nar.	οἶμαι	οἶμαι	οἶμαι	οἶμαι	οἶμεν	οἶμεν	οἶμεν	οἶμεν	οἶμεν	οἶμεν
27.	P.		pr. imp. 1 and 2 fut. and 2 nar.	οἶμαι	οἶμαι	οἶμαι	οἶμαι	οἶμεν	οἶμεν	οἶμεν	οἶμεν	οἶμεν	οἶμεν
28.	M.		pr. imp. 1 and 2 fut. and 2 nar.	οἶμαι	οἶμαι	οἶμαι	οἶμαι	οἶμεν	οἶμεν	οἶμεν	οἶμεν	οἶμεν	οἶμεν
29.	P.		pr. imp. 1 and 2 fut. and 2 nar.	οἶμαι	οἶμαι	οἶμαι	οἶμαι	οἶμεν	οἶμεν	οἶμεν	οἶμεν	οἶμεν	οἶμεν
30.	M.		pr. imp. 1 and 2 fut. and 2 nar.	οἶμαι	οἶμαι	οἶμαι	οἶμαι	οἶμεν	οἶμεν	οἶμεν	οἶμεν	οἶμεν	οἶμεν

N. B. The 1st future, in liquids, is ended like the 2d future.

FORMATION of the TENSES.

Pres. Q. How do we form the	A. Τύττω.	The present tense active, is the theme or foundation of the other tenses.
Pres.	P. M? τύττωμαι	ANSWER.
Imp.	A? ἐνυπνον P. M? ἐνυπνόμην	From the present active, by changing ω into ομαι. From the present active, by prefixing the augment, and changing ω into ον. From the imperfect active, by changing ν into μην.
1 Fut.	A? τύψω P? τυφθήσονται M? τυφόμεθα	From the present active, by inserting σ before the final ω; as, πτώ, ψω; γω, ξω; θω, σω; ζω, σω; ερω, ερω; ουω, ουωα. N. B. τ, θ, θ, ξ are omitted before σ. Verbs in αω, εω and ωω, generally lengthen their penultima. From the 1st aorist passive, by changing θην into θήσονται, and dropping the augment. From the 1st future active, by changing ω into ομαι; but liquids into ομαια.
1 Aor.	A? ἐνύφα P? ἐνύφθην M? ἐνύφμεν	From the 1st future active, by changing ω into α, and prefixing the augment. But εἶπα and ἤνεγκα are formed from the present; ἦκα, ἐθήκα, ἔδωκα, from the perfect.—As the penultima of the 1st aorist is mostly long, α in liquids is changed into η, and ε into ει. From the 3d person singular of the perfect passive, by changing α into ην, the smooths into aspirates, and dropping the reduplication. In some verbs the penultima is shortened; as, τέθειται, ἐτέθην. From the 1st aorist active, by adding μην.
Perf.	A? τέτυφα P? τέτυμμαι M? τέτυπα	From the 1st future active, by prefixing the augment and reduplication, and changing ψω into φαι; ξω into χα; σω and ω into κο. N. B. Dissyllables in λω, ρω, ρω, change ε of the 1st future into α; as, στείρω, στερῶ, ἔσπαρκα. From the perfect active, by changing φα into μμαι; χα into γμαι; κα into σμαι or μαι. Some verbs shorten the long penultima of the perfect active, as, ἔδωκα, διδομαι. From the 2d aorist active, by changing ον into α, and prefixing the reduplication. In dissyllables E, in the penultimate of the 2nd aorist, is, in the perfect middle, changed into ο; as, λέγω, - ἔλεγον, - λέλογα. I, do. - - - (from a present in ει,) - - - - - οι; as, εἶδα, - - ᾶν, - οἶδα. α, do. - - - (from a present in ε or ει,) - - - - - ο; as, στείρω, - ἔσπαρον, - ἔσπαρά. α, do. - - - (from a present in η or αι) - - - - - η; as, φάτω, - ἔφαιον, - πέφηναι.
Plup.	A? ἐνενόθην P? ἐνενόμην M? ἐνενόμεν	From the perfect { active, by changing α into εν, passive, { - - - μαι into μην, middle, { - - - α into εν,
P. p. F.	P? τετύφωμαι	From the 2d person singular of the perfect passive, by changing α into ομαι.
2 Aor.	A? ἐνύπον P? ἐνύφθην M? ἐνύφμεν	From the present active, by changing ω into ον, prefixing the augment, and shortening the penultima. N. B. In the 4th conjugation, if the 1st future ends in σω, the 2d aorist ends in δον; if in ξω, in γον. From the 2d aorist active, by changing ον into ην. From the 2d aorist active by changing ον into ομην.
2 Fut.	A? τυπῶ P? τυπήσονται M? τυπόμεθα	From the 2d aorist active, by dropping the augment, and changing ον into ῶ. 3d person singular of the 2d aorist passive, by adding σμαι, and dropping the augment. 2d future active, by changing ῶ into ομαι.—See p. 32.





*The Cognate Tenses of the Active, Passive, and Middle Voices of a Contracted Verb of the 1st conjugation.*

	INDICATIVE.	IMPERATIVE.	OPTATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.	INFINITIVE.	PARTICIPLE.
Pres.	$\left. \begin{array}{l} A. \\ P. \\ M. \end{array} \right\}$	$\left. \begin{array}{l} Τιμ-άω, \tilde{\omega} \\ τιμ-άομαι, \tilde{\omega}μαι \\ τιμ-άομαι, \tilde{\omega}μαι \end{array} \right\}$	$\left. \begin{array}{l} -αε, α \\ -άου, \tilde{\omega} \\ -άου, \tilde{\omega} \end{array} \right\}$	$\left. \begin{array}{l} -άοιμι, \tilde{\omega}ιμ \\ -αίμην, \tilde{\omega}ιμην \\ -αίμην, \tilde{\omega}ιμην \end{array} \right\}$	$\left. \begin{array}{l} -άειν, \tilde{\alpha}\nu \\ -άεσθαι, \tilde{\alpha}\sigmaθαι \\ -άεσθαι, \tilde{\alpha}\sigmaθαι \end{array} \right\}$	$\left. \begin{array}{l} -άων, \tilde{\omega}\nu. \\ -άόμενος, \tilde{\omega}\muένος. \\ -άόμενος, \tilde{\omega}\muένος. \end{array} \right\}$
Imp.	$\left. \begin{array}{l} A. \\ P. \\ M. \end{array} \right\}$	$\left. \begin{array}{l} Τιμ-άου, \tilde{\alpha} \\ τιμ-άου, \tilde{\omega} \\ τιμ-άου, \tilde{\omega} \end{array} \right\}$	$\left. \begin{array}{l} -άοιμι, \tilde{\omega}ιμ \\ -αίμην, \tilde{\omega}ιμην \\ -αίμην, \tilde{\omega}ιμην \end{array} \right\}$	$\left. \begin{array}{l} -άοιμαι, \tilde{\omega}μαι \\ -άοιμαι, \tilde{\omega}μαι \\ -άοιμαι, \tilde{\omega}μαι \end{array} \right\}$	$\left. \begin{array}{l} -άειν, \tilde{\alpha}\nu \\ -άεσθαι, \tilde{\alpha}\sigmaθαι \\ -άεσθαι, \tilde{\alpha}\sigmaθαι \end{array} \right\}$	$\left. \begin{array}{l} -άων, \tilde{\omega}\nu. \\ -άόμενος, \tilde{\omega}\muένος. \\ -άόμενος, \tilde{\omega}\muένος. \end{array} \right\}$
1 Fut.	$\left. \begin{array}{l} A. \\ P. \\ M. \end{array} \right\}$	$\left. \begin{array}{l} τιμ-ήσω \\ τιμ-ήσονται \\ τιμ-ήσομαι \end{array} \right\}$	$\left. \begin{array}{l} -ήσοιμι \\ -ηήσοιμην \\ -ηήσοιμην \end{array} \right\}$	$\left. \begin{array}{l} -ήσονται, \tilde{\omega}μαι \\ -ήσονται, \tilde{\omega}μαι \\ -ήσονται, \tilde{\omega}μαι \end{array} \right\}$	$\left. \begin{array}{l} -ήσειν \\ -ηήσεσθαι \\ -ηήσεσθαι \end{array} \right\}$	$\left. \begin{array}{l} -ήσων. \\ -ηήσόμενος. \\ -ηήσόμενος. \end{array} \right\}$
1 Aor.	$\left. \begin{array}{l} A. \\ P. \\ M. \end{array} \right\}$	$\left. \begin{array}{l} έτιμ-ήσα \\ έτιμ-ήσην \\ έτιμ-ήσάμην \end{array} \right\}$	$\left. \begin{array}{l} -ήσαιμι \\ -ηήσην \\ -ηήσάμην \end{array} \right\}$	$\left. \begin{array}{l} -ήσω \\ -ηβῶ \\ -ήσωμαι \end{array} \right\}$	$\left. \begin{array}{l} -ῆσαι \\ -ηβῆναι \\ -ῆσασθαι \end{array} \right\}$	$\left. \begin{array}{l} -ήσας. \\ -ηβεις. \\ -ησάμενος. \end{array} \right\}$
Perf.	$\left. \begin{array}{l} A. \\ P. \\ M. \end{array} \right\}$	$\left. \begin{array}{l} τετιμ-ήκα \\ τετιμ-ήμαι \\ τετιμ-α \end{array} \right\}$	$\left. \begin{array}{l} -ήκε \\ -ήσο \\ -ε \end{array} \right\}$	$\left. \begin{array}{l} -ήκοιμι \\ -ήμην \\ -οιμι \end{array} \right\}$	$\left. \begin{array}{l} -ῆκων \\ -ῆσθαι \\ -έναι \end{array} \right\}$	$\left. \begin{array}{l} -ῆκώς. \\ -ῆμένος. \\ -ώς. \end{array} \right\}$
Plup.	$\left. \begin{array}{l} A. \\ P. \\ M. \end{array} \right\}$	$\left. \begin{array}{l} έτετιμ-ήκειν \\ έτετιμ-ήμην \\ έτετιμ-είν \end{array} \right\}$	$\left. \begin{array}{l} -ήκοιμι \\ -ήμην \\ -οιμι \end{array} \right\}$	$\left. \begin{array}{l} -ήκων \\ -ῆσθαι \\ -έναι \end{array} \right\}$	$\left. \begin{array}{l} -ῆκέναι \\ -ῆσθαι \\ -έναι \end{array} \right\}$	$\left. \begin{array}{l} -ῆκώς. \\ -ῆμένος. \\ -ώς. \end{array} \right\}$
P. post F.		τετιμ-ήσομαι	-ῆσοιμην		-ῆσεσθαι	-ῆσόμενος.
2 Aor.	$\left. \begin{array}{l} A. \\ P. \\ M. \end{array} \right\}$	$\left. \begin{array}{l} έτιμ-ον \\ έτιμ-ην \\ έτιμ-όμην \end{array} \right\}$	$\left. \begin{array}{l} -οιμι \\ -είην \\ -οίμην \end{array} \right\}$	$\left. \begin{array}{l} -ω \\ -ῶ \\ -ωμαι \end{array} \right\}$	$\left. \begin{array}{l} -εῖν \\ -ῆναι \\ -εσθαι \end{array} \right\}$	$\left. \begin{array}{l} -όν. \\ -εις. \\ -όμενος. \end{array} \right\}$
2 Fut.	$\left. \begin{array}{l} A. \\ P. \\ M. \end{array} \right\}$	$\left. \begin{array}{l} τιμ-ῶ \\ τιμ-ήσομαι \\ τιμ-οῦμαι \end{array} \right\}$	$\left. \begin{array}{l} -οίμι \\ -ηοίμην \\ -οίμην \end{array} \right\}$			$\left. \begin{array}{l} -ών. \\ -ῆσόμενος. \\ -οῦμενος. \end{array} \right\}$





*The Cognate Tenses of the Active, Passive, and Middle Voices of a Contracted Verb of the 2nd Conjugation.*

	INDICATIVE.	IMPERATIVE.	OPTATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.	INFINITIVE.	PARTICIPLE.
Pres.	A. Φιλ-έω, ὦ	-εε, εἰ	-έοιμι, οἶμι	-έω, ὦ	-έειν, εἶν	-έων, ὦν
	P. Φιλ-έομαι, οὔμαι	-έου, οὔ	-εοίμην, οἶμην	-έομαι, ὦμαι	-έεσθαι, εἶσθαι	-εόμενος, οόμενος.
	M. Φιλ-έομαι, οὔμαι	-έου, οὔ	-εοίμην, οἶμην	-έομαι, ὦμαι	-έεσθαι, εἶσθαι	-εόμενος, οόμενος.
Imp.	A. Φιλ-έον, ουν	Φιλ-εε, εἰ	-έοιμι, οἶμι	-έω, ὦ	-έειν, εἶν	-έων, ὦν.
	P. Φιλ-έομαι, οὔμαι	Φιλ-έου, -οὔ	-εοίμην, οἶμην	-έομαι, ὦμαι	-έεσθαι, εἶσθαι	-εόμενος, οόμενος.
	M. Φιλ-έομαι, οὔμαι	Φιλ-έου, -οὔ	-εοίμην, οἶμην	-έομαι, ὦμαι	-έεσθαι, εἶσθαι	-εόμενος, οόμενος.
1 Fut.	A. Φιλ-ήσω		-ήσοιμι		-ήσειν	-ήσων.
	P. Φιλ-ήσομαι		-ηθούμαι		-ηθήσεται	-ηθήσόμενος.
	M. Φιλ-ήσομαι		-ηθούμαι		-ηθήσεται	-ηθήσόμενος.
1 Aor.	A. Φιλ-ήσα	Φιλ-ήσον	-ήσαιμι	-ήσω	-ήσαι	-ήσας.
	P. Φιλ-ήσῃ	Φιλ-ήθητι	-ήθειν	-ήθω	-ήθηναι	-ήθεις.
	M. Φιλ-ήσῃ	Φιλ-ήσαι	-ήσαιμην	-ήσῃμαι	-ήσασθαι	-ήσάμενος.
Perf.	A. Πεφιλ-ηκα	-ηκε	-ήκοιμι	-ήκω	-ήκηναι	-ηκώς.
	P. Πεφιλ-ημαι	-ησο	-ήμην	-ῶμαι	-ήσθαι	-ημένος.
	M. Πεφιλ-η	-ε	-οιμι	-ῶ	-έναι	-ώς.
Plup.	A. Πεφιλ-ήκειν	Πεφιλ-ηκε	-ήκοιμι	-ήκω	-ηκέναι	-ηκώς.
	P. Πεφιλ-ήμην	Πεφιλ-ησο	-ήμην	-ῶμαι	-ήσθαι	-ημένος.
	M. Πεφιλ-ήεν	Πεφιλ-ε	-οιμι	-ῶ	-έναι	-ώς.
P. p. F.   P.	Πεφιλ-ήσομαι		-ησούμαι		-ήσεσθαι	-ησόμενος.
2 Aor.	A. Φιλ-ον	Φιλ-ε	-οιμι	-ῶ	-εἶν	-ῶν.
	P. Φιλ-ην	Φιλ-ηθι	-ειν	-ῶ	-ήναι	-εις.
	M. Φιλ-όμην	Φιλ-οὔ	-οιμην	-ῶμαι	-έσθαι	-όμενος.
2 Fut.	A. Φιλ-ῶ		-οἶμι		-εἶν	-ῶν.
	P. Φιλ-ήσομαι		-ησούμαι		-ήσεσθαι	-ησόμενος.
	M. Φιλ-οὔμαι		-οἶμην		-εἶσθαι	-όμενος.

VOICE.	MOOD.	TENSE.	PERSONAL TERMINATIONS OF A CONTRACTED VERB OF THE 2d CONJUGATION.									
A.	P. M.	Ind.	Pres.	SINGULAR.			DUAL.			PLURAL.		
				ἔω ὦ	ἔσις εις	ἔει ἔει	ἐόντων ἔοντων	ἐόντων ἔοντων	ἐόντων ἔοντων	ἐόντων ἔοντων	ἐόντων ἔοντων	ἐόντων ἔοντων
A.	P. M.	Imp.	Imp.	ἐομαι οἶμαι	ἐή ἦ	ἐέται ἔται	ἐόντων ἔοντων	ἐόντων ἔοντων	ἐόντων ἔοντων	ἐόντων ἔοντων	ἐόντων ἔοντων	ἐόντων ἔοντων
				ἐόν οὐν	ἐή ἦ	ἐέται ἔται	ἐόντων ἔοντων	ἐόντων ἔοντων	ἐόντων ἔοντων	ἐόντων ἔοντων	ἐόντων ἔοντων	ἐόντων ἔοντων
A.	P. M.	Imp.	Imp.	ἐομαι οἶμαι	ἐή ἦ	ἐέται ἔται	ἐόντων ἔοντων	ἐόντων ἔοντων	ἐόντων ἔοντων	ἐόντων ἔοντων	ἐόντων ἔοντων	ἐόντων ἔοντων
				ἐόν οὐν	ἐή ἦ	ἐέται ἔται	ἐόντων ἔοντων	ἐόντων ἔοντων	ἐόντων ἔοντων	ἐόντων ἔοντων	ἐόντων ἔοντων	ἐόντων ἔοντων
A.	P. M.	Imp.	Imp.	ἐομαι οἶμαι	ἐή ἦ	ἐέται ἔται	ἐόντων ἔοντων	ἐόντων ἔοντων	ἐόντων ἔοντων	ἐόντων ἔοντων	ἐόντων ἔοντων	ἐόντων ἔοντων
				ἐόν οὐν	ἐή ἦ	ἐέται ἔται	ἐόντων ἔοντων	ἐόντων ἔοντων	ἐόντων ἔοντων	ἐόντων ἔοντων	ἐόντων ἔοντων	ἐόντων ἔοντων
A.	P. M.	Opt.	Opt.	ἐομαι οἶμαι	ἐή ἦ	ἐέται ἔται	ἐόντων ἔοντων	ἐόντων ἔοντων	ἐόντων ἔοντων	ἐόντων ἔοντων	ἐόντων ἔοντων	ἐόντων ἔοντων
				ἐόν οὐν	ἐή ἦ	ἐέται ἔται	ἐόντων ἔοντων	ἐόντων ἔοντων	ἐόντων ἔοντων	ἐόντων ἔοντων	ἐόντων ἔοντων	ἐόντων ἔοντων
A.	P. M.	Subj.	Subj.	ἐομαι οἶμαι	ἐή ἦ	ἐέται ἔται	ἐόντων ἔοντων	ἐόντων ἔοντων	ἐόντων ἔοντων	ἐόντων ἔοντων	ἐόντων ἔοντων	ἐόντων ἔοντων
				ἐόν οὐν	ἐή ἦ	ἐέται ἔται	ἐόντων ἔοντων	ἐόντων ἔοντων	ἐόντων ἔοντων	ἐόντων ἔοντων	ἐόντων ἔοντων	ἐόντων ἔοντων
A.	P. M.	Perf. & Plup.	Perf. & Plup.	ἐομαι οἶμαι	ἐή ἦ	ἐέται ἔται	ἐόντων ἔοντων	ἐόντων ἔοντων	ἐόντων ἔοντων	ἐόντων ἔοντων	ἐόντων ἔοντων	ἐόντων ἔοντων
				ἐόν οὐν	ἐή ἦ	ἐέται ἔται	ἐόντων ἔοντων	ἐόντων ἔοντων	ἐόντων ἔοντων	ἐόντων ἔοντων	ἐόντων ἔοντων	ἐόντων ἔοντων

The terminations of the other tenses may be taken from p. 20.

#### RULES OF CONTRACTION.

When  $\epsilon$  is followed by  $\left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} \epsilon \\ \omicron \end{smallmatrix} \right\}$  the contraction is made in  $\left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} \epsilon\iota \\ \omicron\upsilon \end{smallmatrix} \right\}$  as  $\left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} \epsilon\epsilon\tau\omicron\nu, \epsilon\epsilon\tau\omicron\nu \\ \epsilon\omicron\nu, \omicron\upsilon\nu \end{smallmatrix} \right\}$  otherwise by rejecting  $\epsilon$ ; as  $\acute{\epsilon}\omega, \acute{\omega}$ .

*The Cognate Tenses of the Active, Passive, and Middle voices of a Contracted Verb of the 3d Conjugation.*

	INDICATIVE.	IMPERATIVE.	OPTATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.	INFINITIVE.	PARTICIPLE.
Pres.	$\left. \begin{array}{l} A. \\ P. \\ M. \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \chi\rho\upsilon\sigma\text{-}\acute{\alpha}\omega, \tilde{\omega} \\ \chi\rho\upsilon\sigma\text{-}\acute{\omicron}\rho\mu\alpha\iota, \tilde{\omicron}\mu\alpha\iota \\ \chi\rho\upsilon\sigma\text{-}\acute{\delta}\rho\mu\alpha\iota, \tilde{\omicron}\mu\alpha\iota \end{array}$	$\left. \begin{array}{l} -\sigma\epsilon, \sigma\upsilon \\ -\acute{\delta}\nu\sigma\upsilon \\ -\acute{\delta}\nu\sigma\tilde{\iota} \end{array} \right\}$	$\left. \begin{array}{l} -\acute{\omicron}\iota\mu\iota, \acute{\omicron}\iota\mu\iota \\ -\acute{\omicron}\iota\mu\eta\gamma, \acute{\omicron}\iota\mu\eta\gamma \\ -\acute{\omicron}\iota\mu\epsilon\gamma, \acute{\omicron}\iota\mu\epsilon\gamma \end{array} \right\}$	$\left. \begin{array}{l} -\acute{\omicron}\omega, \tilde{\omega} \\ -\acute{\omicron}\omega\mu\alpha\iota, \tilde{\omega}\mu\alpha\iota \\ -\acute{\omicron}\omega\sigma\theta\alpha\iota, \tilde{\omega}\sigma\theta\alpha\iota \end{array} \right\}$	$\left. \begin{array}{l} -\acute{\omicron}\epsilon\iota\gamma, \tilde{\omicron}\iota\gamma \\ -\acute{\omicron}\epsilon\sigma\theta\alpha\iota, \tilde{\omicron}\iota\sigma\theta\alpha\iota \\ -\acute{\omicron}\epsilon\sigma\theta\alpha\iota, \tilde{\omicron}\iota\sigma\theta\alpha\iota \end{array} \right\}$	$\left. \begin{array}{l} -\acute{\omicron}\omega\gamma, \tilde{\omega}\gamma. \\ -\acute{\omicron}\omega\mu\epsilon\gamma\sigma, \tilde{\omicron}\omega\mu\epsilon\gamma\sigma. \\ -\acute{\omicron}\omega\mu\epsilon\gamma\sigma, \tilde{\omicron}\omega\mu\epsilon\gamma\sigma. \end{array} \right\}$
Imp.	$\left. \begin{array}{l} A. \\ P. \\ M. \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \acute{\epsilon}\chi\rho\upsilon\sigma\text{-}\sigma\omicron\gamma, \sigma\omicron\gamma \\ \acute{\epsilon}\chi\rho\upsilon\sigma\text{-}\acute{\omicron}\rho\mu\eta\gamma, \acute{\omicron}\rho\mu\eta\gamma \\ \acute{\epsilon}\chi\rho\upsilon\sigma\text{-}\acute{\delta}\rho\mu\eta\gamma, \acute{\delta}\rho\mu\eta\gamma \end{array}$	$\left. \begin{array}{l} \chi\rho\upsilon\sigma\text{-}\sigma\epsilon, \sigma\upsilon \\ \chi\rho\upsilon\sigma\text{-}\acute{\delta}\nu\sigma\upsilon, \acute{\delta}\nu\sigma\tilde{\iota} \\ \chi\rho\upsilon\sigma\text{-}\acute{\delta}\nu\sigma\tilde{\iota} \end{array} \right\}$	$\left. \begin{array}{l} -\acute{\omicron}\iota\mu\iota, \acute{\omicron}\iota\mu\iota \\ -\acute{\omicron}\iota\mu\eta\gamma, \acute{\omicron}\iota\mu\eta\gamma \\ -\acute{\omicron}\iota\mu\epsilon\gamma, \acute{\omicron}\iota\mu\epsilon\gamma \end{array} \right\}$	$\left. \begin{array}{l} -\acute{\omicron}\omega, \tilde{\omega} \\ -\acute{\omicron}\omega\mu\alpha\iota, \tilde{\omega}\mu\alpha\iota \\ -\acute{\omicron}\omega\sigma\theta\alpha\iota, \tilde{\omega}\sigma\theta\alpha\iota \end{array} \right\}$	$\left. \begin{array}{l} -\acute{\omicron}\epsilon\iota\gamma, \tilde{\omicron}\iota\gamma \\ -\acute{\omicron}\epsilon\sigma\theta\alpha\iota, \tilde{\omicron}\iota\sigma\theta\alpha\iota \\ -\acute{\omicron}\epsilon\sigma\theta\alpha\iota, \tilde{\omicron}\iota\sigma\theta\alpha\iota \end{array} \right\}$	$\left. \begin{array}{l} -\acute{\omicron}\omega\gamma, \tilde{\omega}\gamma. \\ -\acute{\omicron}\omega\mu\epsilon\gamma\sigma, \tilde{\omicron}\omega\mu\epsilon\gamma\sigma. \\ -\acute{\omicron}\omega\mu\epsilon\gamma\sigma, \tilde{\omicron}\omega\mu\epsilon\gamma\sigma. \end{array} \right\}$
1 Fut.	$\left. \begin{array}{l} A \\ P. \\ M \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \chi\rho\upsilon\sigma\text{-}\acute{\alpha}\sigma\omega \\ \chi\rho\upsilon\sigma\text{-}\acute{\alpha}\sigma\theta\omega\mu\alpha\iota \\ \chi\rho\upsilon\sigma\text{-}\acute{\alpha}\sigma\theta\omega\mu\alpha\iota \end{array}$		$\left. \begin{array}{l} -\acute{\omega}\sigma\iota\mu\iota \\ -\acute{\omega}\sigma\iota\mu\eta\gamma \\ -\acute{\omega}\sigma\iota\mu\epsilon\gamma \end{array} \right\}$		$\left. \begin{array}{l} -\acute{\omega}\sigma\epsilon\iota\gamma \\ -\acute{\omega}\sigma\iota\gamma\epsilon\sigma\theta\alpha\iota \\ -\acute{\omega}\sigma\epsilon\sigma\theta\alpha\iota \end{array} \right\}$	$\left. \begin{array}{l} -\acute{\omega}\sigma\omega\gamma. \\ -\acute{\omega}\sigma\iota\gamma\epsilon\sigma\theta\omega\gamma\sigma. \\ -\acute{\omega}\sigma\iota\gamma\epsilon\sigma\theta\omega\gamma\sigma. \end{array} \right\}$
1 Aor.	$\left. \begin{array}{l} A. \\ P. \\ M. \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \acute{\epsilon}\chi\rho\upsilon\sigma\text{-}\omega\sigma\alpha \\ \acute{\epsilon}\chi\rho\upsilon\sigma\text{-}\acute{\alpha}\theta\eta\gamma \\ \acute{\epsilon}\chi\rho\upsilon\sigma\text{-}\omega\sigma\acute{\alpha}\mu\eta\gamma \end{array}$	$\left. \begin{array}{l} \chi\rho\upsilon\sigma\text{-}\omega\sigma\omicron\gamma \\ \chi\rho\upsilon\sigma\text{-}\acute{\alpha}\theta\eta\gamma\tau\iota \\ \chi\rho\upsilon\sigma\text{-}\omega\sigma\epsilon\alpha\iota \end{array} \right\}$	$\left. \begin{array}{l} -\omega\sigma\alpha\iota\mu\iota \\ -\omega\sigma\iota\gamma\eta\gamma \\ -\omega\sigma\acute{\alpha}\iota\mu\eta\gamma \end{array} \right\}$	$\left. \begin{array}{l} -\acute{\omega}\sigma\omega \\ -\acute{\omega}\sigma\tilde{\omega} \\ -\acute{\omega}\sigma\omega\mu\alpha\iota \end{array} \right\}$	$\left. \begin{array}{l} -\acute{\omega}\sigma\alpha\iota \\ -\acute{\omega}\sigma\iota\gamma\eta\gamma\alpha\iota \\ -\acute{\omega}\sigma\acute{\alpha}\sigma\theta\alpha\iota \end{array} \right\}$	$\left. \begin{array}{l} -\acute{\omega}\sigma\alpha\gamma\sigma. \\ -\acute{\omega}\sigma\epsilon\iota\gamma\sigma. \\ -\acute{\omega}\sigma\acute{\alpha}\mu\epsilon\gamma\sigma. \end{array} \right\}$
Perf.	$\left. \begin{array}{l} A. \\ P. \\ M. \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \kappa\epsilon\chi\rho\upsilon\sigma\text{-}\acute{\alpha}\chi\alpha \\ \kappa\epsilon\chi\rho\upsilon\sigma\text{-}\omega\mu\alpha\iota \end{array}$	$\left. \begin{array}{l} -\omega\kappa\epsilon \\ -\omega\sigma\omicron \end{array} \right\}$	$\left. \begin{array}{l} -\acute{\omega}\kappa\omega\iota\mu\iota \\ -\acute{\omega}\mu\eta\gamma \end{array} \right\}$	$\left. \begin{array}{l} -\acute{\omega}\kappa\omega \\ -\acute{\omega}\mu\alpha\iota \end{array} \right\}$	$\left. \begin{array}{l} -\omega\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\nu\alpha\iota \\ -\acute{\omega}\sigma\theta\alpha\iota \end{array} \right\}$	$\left. \begin{array}{l} -\omega\kappa\acute{\omega}\gamma\sigma. \\ -\omega\mu\epsilon\gamma\sigma. \end{array} \right\}$
Plup.	$\left. \begin{array}{l} A. \\ P. \\ M. \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \acute{\epsilon}\kappa\epsilon\chi\rho\upsilon\sigma\text{-}\acute{\omega}\kappa\epsilon\iota\gamma \\ \acute{\epsilon}\kappa\epsilon\chi\rho\upsilon\sigma\text{-}\acute{\omega}\mu\eta\gamma \end{array}$	$\left. \begin{array}{l} \kappa\epsilon\chi\rho\upsilon\sigma\text{-}\omega\kappa\epsilon \\ \kappa\epsilon\chi\rho\upsilon\sigma\text{-}\omega\sigma\omicron \end{array} \right\}$	$\left. \begin{array}{l} -\acute{\omega}\kappa\omega\iota\mu\iota \\ -\acute{\omega}\mu\eta\gamma \end{array} \right\}$	$\left. \begin{array}{l} -\acute{\omega}\kappa\omega \\ -\acute{\omega}\mu\alpha\iota \end{array} \right\}$	$\left. \begin{array}{l} -\omega\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\nu\alpha\iota \\ -\acute{\omega}\sigma\theta\alpha\iota \end{array} \right\}$	$\left. \begin{array}{l} -\omega\kappa\acute{\omega}\gamma\sigma. \\ -\omega\mu\epsilon\gamma\sigma. \end{array} \right\}$
P. p. F.	$\left. \begin{array}{l} A. \\ P. \\ M. \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \kappa\epsilon\chi\rho\upsilon\sigma\text{-}\acute{\omega}\sigma\omega\mu\alpha\iota \end{array}$		$\left. \begin{array}{l} -\omega\sigma\iota\mu\eta\gamma \end{array} \right\}$		$\left. \begin{array}{l} -\acute{\omega}\sigma\epsilon\sigma\theta\alpha\iota \end{array} \right\}$	$\left. \begin{array}{l} -\omega\sigma\iota\gamma\epsilon\sigma\theta\omega\gamma\sigma. \end{array} \right\}$
2 Aor.	$\left. \begin{array}{l} A. \\ P. \\ M. \end{array} \right\}$					
2 Fut.	$\left. \begin{array}{l} A. \\ P. \\ M. \end{array} \right\}$					

Contracted verbs of the 3d conjugation generally want the 2nd aorist, and 2nd future, and the perfect and pluperfect middle.



VOICE.			MOOD.			TENSE.			PERSONAL TERMINATIONS OF A CONTRACTED VERB OF THE 3d CONJUGATION.		
									SINGULAR.		
									DUAL.		



*The Cognate Tenses of the Active, Passive, and Middle Voices of a Verb in μι of the 1st Conjugation.*

	INDICATIVE.	IMPERATIVE.	OPTATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.	INFINITIVE.	PARTICIPLE.
Pres. { A. P. M.	ἴσθ-ημι	-αθι	-αἶν	-ῶ	-άναι	-ας.
	ἴσθ-εμαι	-ασο	-αίμην	-ῶμαι	-ασθαι	-άμενος.
	ἴσθ-ομαι	-ασο	-αίμην	-ῶμαι	-ασθαι	-άμενος.
Imp. { A. P. M.	ἴσθ-ην	-αθι	-αἶν	-ῶ	-άναι	-ας.
	ἴσθ-αμην	-ασο	-αίμην	-ῶμαι	-ασθαι	-άμενος.
	ἴσθ-ομην	-ασο	-αίμην	-ῶμαι	-ασθαι	-άμενος.
1 Fut. { A. P. M.	στ-ήσω		-ήσομαι		-ήσειν	-ήσαν.
	στ-αἰήσομαι		-αἰήσοιμην		-αἰήσεσθαι	-αἰήσόμενος.
	στ-ήσομαι		-ήσοιμην		-ήσεσθαι	-ήσόμενος.
1 Aor. { A. P. M.	ἔστ-ησα	στ-ἦσον	-ἦσαιμι	-ἦσω	-ἦσαι	-ἦσας.
	ἔστ-άην	στ-άητι	-αθ=ήν	-αθῶ	-αθῆναι	-αθείς.
	ἔστ-ηάμην	στ-ἦσαι	-ηαίμην	-ήσομαι	-ήσασθαι	-ησάμενος.
Perf. { A. P. M.	ἔστ-ηκα	-ηκε	-ήκοιμι	-ἦκω	-ἦκέναι	-ἦκώς.
	ἔστ-αμαι	-ασο	-αίμην	-ῶμαι	-άσθαι	-αμενός.
Plup. { A. P. M.	ἔστ-ἦκειν	-ηκε	-ήκοιμι	-ἦκω	-ἦκέναι	-ἦκώς.
	ἔστ-άμην	-ασο	-αίμην	-ῶμαι	-άσθαι	-αμενός.
P. p. F.   P.	ἔστ-άσομαι		-ασοίμην		-άσεσθαι	-ασόμενος.
	ἔστ-ην	στ-ῆβι	-αἶν	-ῶ	-ῆναι	-ας.
	ἔστ-άμην	στ-άσο	-αίμην	-ῶμαι	-άσθαι	-άμενος.
2 Aor. { A. P. M.						
2 Fut. { A. P. M.						

Verbs in μι have generally no 2d Future, 2d Aorist Passive, Perfect, or Pluperfect Middle.

PERSONAL TERMINATIONS OF A VERB IN $\mu$ OF THE 1ST CONJUGATION.							
VOICE.	MOOD.	TENSE.					
A. P. M. A.	Indic.	Pres.	SINGULAR.				PLURAL.
		Imp.	$\eta\mu$	$\eta\varsigma$	$\eta\sigma\iota$	$\alpha\tau\iota$	
P. M. M.		2 Aor.	$\alpha\mu\epsilon\iota$	$\alpha\sigma\alpha\iota$	$\alpha\tau\alpha\iota$	$\alpha\theta\epsilon$	$\alpha\tau\iota$
		Imp.	$\eta\gamma$	$\eta\varsigma$	$\eta$	$\alpha\tau\epsilon$	$\alpha\sigma\alpha\gamma$ .
A. P. M. A.	Imper.	2 Aor.	$\alpha\mu\epsilon\gamma\gamma$	$\alpha\sigma\theta$	$\alpha\tau\theta$	$\eta\tau\epsilon$	$\eta\sigma\alpha$ .
						$\alpha\theta\epsilon$	$\alpha\tau\theta$ .
A. P. M. A.	Opt.	Pr. and Imp.		$\alpha\theta\iota$	$\acute{\alpha}\tau\omega$	$\alpha\tau\epsilon$	$\acute{\alpha}\tau\omega\sigma\alpha\gamma$ .
		2 Aor.		$\alpha\sigma\theta$	$\acute{\alpha}\sigma\theta\omega$	$\alpha\theta\epsilon$	$\acute{\alpha}\sigma\theta\omega\sigma\alpha\gamma$ .
A. P. M. M.		Pr. and Imp.	$\alpha\iota\eta\gamma$	$\alpha\iota\eta\varsigma$	$\alpha\iota\eta$	$\alpha\iota\eta\tau\epsilon$	$\alpha\iota\eta\sigma\alpha\gamma$ & $\alpha\iota\epsilon\gamma$ .
		Perf.	$\alpha\iota\mu\epsilon\gamma\gamma$	$\alpha\iota\theta$	$\alpha\iota\tau\theta$	$\alpha\iota\sigma\theta\epsilon$	$\alpha\iota\tau\theta$ .
A. P. M. M.	Subj.	Pr. and Imp.	$\tilde{\omega}$	$\tilde{\alpha}\varsigma$	$\tilde{\alpha}$	$\tilde{\alpha}\tau\epsilon$	$\tilde{\omega}\tau\iota$ .
		2 Aor.	$\tilde{\omega}$	$\tilde{\eta}\varsigma$	$\tilde{\eta}$	$\tilde{\eta}\tau\epsilon$	$\tilde{\omega}\sigma\iota$ .
A. P. M. M.		Pr. and Imp.	$\tilde{\omega}\mu\epsilon\iota$	$\tilde{\alpha}$	$\tilde{\alpha}\tau\alpha\iota$	$\tilde{\alpha}\sigma\theta\epsilon$	$\tilde{\omega}\tau\alpha\iota$ .
		2 Aor.					

The terminations of the other tenses may be taken from p. 20.

N. B. The 4 conjugations of Verbs in  $\mu$  are derived from verbs of the 6th conjugation in  $\acute{\alpha}\omega$ ,  $\acute{\epsilon}\omega$ ,  $\acute{\omicron}\omega$ , and  $\acute{\iota}\omega$ ; by changing  $\omega$  into  $\mu$ ; lengthening the penultima, and prefixing the reduplication;<sup>2</sup>

Thus formed from  $\begin{cases} \sigma\tau\acute{\alpha}\delta\alpha, & \text{I stand,} \\ \theta\acute{\epsilon}\omega, & \text{I place,} \\ \acute{\delta}\acute{\omicron}\omega, & \text{I give,} \\ \xi\epsilon\upsilon\gamma\eta\omega, & \text{I join,} \end{cases}$  is formed  $\begin{cases} \sigma\tau\acute{\eta}\mu\mu\iota, & \text{I stand,} \\ \pi\acute{\iota}\theta\mu\mu\iota, & \text{I place,} \\ \delta\acute{\iota}\delta\omega\mu\mu\iota, & \text{I give,} \\ \xi\epsilon\upsilon\gamma\mu\mu\iota, & \text{I join,} \end{cases}$  the Fut. of which is  $\begin{cases} \sigma\tau\acute{\eta}\sigma\omega, & \text{I shall stand,} \\ \theta\acute{\eta}\sigma\omega, & \text{I shall place,} \\ \delta\acute{\omega}\sigma\omega, & \text{I shall give,} \\ \xi\epsilon\upsilon\gamma\omega, & \text{I shall join.} \end{cases}$  and the Perf.  $\begin{cases} \xi\sigma\tau\eta\kappa\alpha, & \text{I have stood,} \\ \pi\acute{\epsilon}\theta\eta\kappa\alpha, & \text{I have placed,} \\ \delta\acute{\epsilon}\delta\omega\kappa\alpha, & \text{I have given,} \\ \epsilon\zeta\epsilon\upsilon\chi\alpha, & \text{I have joined.} \end{cases}$

<sup>1</sup> See a particular account of these verbs in Dr. Jones's Greek Grammar.

<sup>2</sup> See page 32.

<sup>3</sup> Verbs in  $\mu\mu\iota$  have commonly no reduplication.

The Cognate Tenses of the Active, Passive, and Middle Voices of a Verb in  $\mu\iota$  of the 2d Conjugation.

	INDICATIVE.	IMPERATIVE.	OPTATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.	INFINITIVE.	PARTICIPLE.
Pres.	A. τιθήμι	τιθῆτι	τιθῆην	τιθῶ	τιθέναι	τιθεῖς.
	P. τιθῆμαι	τιθῆσο	τιθῆιμην	τιθῶμαι	τιθῆσθαι	τιθεόμενος.
	M. τιθήμεναι	τιθῆσο	τιθῆιμην	τιθῶμαι	τιθῆσθαι	τιθεόμενος.
Imp.	A. ἔτιθην	τιθῆτι	τιθῆην	τιθῶ	τιθέναι	τιθεῖς.
	P. ἔτιθῆην	τιθῆσο	τιθῆιμην	τιθῶμαι	τιθῆσθαι	τιθεόμενος.
	M. ἔτιθήμεναι	τιθῆσο	τιθῆιμην	τιθῶμαι	τιθῆσθαι	τιθεόμενος.
1 Fut.	A. θήσω		θήσοιμι		θήσων	θήσων.
	P. τεθήσομαι		τεθῆσοίμην		τεθήσασθαι	τεθῆσόμενος.
	M. θήσομαι		θήσοίμην		θήσασθαι	θήσόμενος.
1 Aor.	A. ἔθηκα	θήκον	θήκαιμι	θήκω	θήκαι	θήκας.
	P. ἐτέθην	τέθητι	τεθῆην	τεθῶ	τεθῆναι	τεθεῖς.
	M. ἐθήκαμην	θήκαι	θήκαιμην	θήκωμαι	θήκασθαι	θηκέμενος.
Perf.	A. τέθεικα	τέθεικῃ	τεθείκοιμι	τεθείκω	τεθεικέναι	τεθεικώς.
	P. τέθειμαι	τέθεισο	τεθείμην	τεθώμαι	τεθείσθαι	τεθειμέμενος.
	M. τέθεικα	τέθεισο	τεθείμην	τεθώμαι	τεθείσθαι	τεθειμέμενος.
Plup.	A. ἔτεθεικα	τέθεικῃ	τεθείκοιμι	τεθείκω	τεθεικέναι	τεθεικώς.
	P. ἐτέθειμαι	τέθεισο	τεθείμην	τεθώμαι	τεθείσθαι	τεθειμέμενος.
	M. ἐτέθεικα	τέθεισο	τεθείμην	τεθώμαι	τεθείσθαι	τεθειμέμενος.
P. p. Fut.	P. τεθήσομαι		τεθῆσοίμην		τεθῆσασθαι	τεθῆσόμενος.
2 Aor.	A. ἔθην	θῆς	θῆην	θῶ	θέναι	θεῖς.
	P. ἐθέην	θέσθαι	θέιμην	θῶμαι	θέσθαι	θεόμενος.
	M. ἐθέην	θέσθαι	θέιμην	θῶμαι	θέσθαι	θεόμενος.

Neither the 1st Aor. Act. nor Middle, of  $\tau\acute{\iota}\theta\eta\mu\iota$ , is often used except in the Indicative.

VOICE.		MOOD.		TENSE.		PERSONAL TERMINATIONS OF A VERB IN $\mu$ OF THE 2D CONJUGATION.									
						SINGULAR.			DUAL.			PLURAL.			
						ἡμι	ῆς	ῆσι	έμεθον	έσθον	έμεν	έτε	έσι.		
A. P. M. A. P. M. M.	Indic.	Pres.		έμαι	έσαι	έται		έσθον	έμεθα	έσθε	ένται.				
		Imp. and 2 aor.	ην	ῆς	η	έσθην		έμεθα	έτε	έσαν.					
		Imp.	έμην	έσο	έτο	έσθον		έμεθα	έτε	έντο.					
		2 Aor.		έσο	έτο	έσθον		έμεθα	έτε	έντο.					
A. P. M. A. P. M. M.	Imper.	Pr. and imp.		έτι	έτω	έσθω		έσθων		έτε	έτωσαν.				
		2 Aor.		έσο	έσθω	έσθων			έτε	έσθωσαν.					
				έξ	έτω	έσθων			έτε	έσθωσαν.					
				έσο	έσθω	έσθων			έτε	έσθωσαν.					
A. P. M. P. M.	Opt.	Pr. imp. and 2 aor.		είην	είης	είη		είητον	είημεν	είητε	είησαν, εἴεν.				
		Pr. and imp.		είο	είτο	είσθον		είμεθα	είσθε	είντο.					
		Perf. and plup.				είσθον									
		2 Aor.				είσθον									
A. P. M. P. M.	Subj.	Pr. imp. and 2 aor.		ῶ	ῆς	ῆ		ῆτον	ῶμεν	ῆτε	ῶσι.				
		Pr. and imp.				ῆσθον		ῶμεθα	ῆτε	ῶσι.					
		Perf. and plup.				ῆσθον		ῶμεθα	ῆτε	ῶσι.					
		2 Aor.				ῆσθον		ῶμεθα	ῆτε	ῶσι.					

The terminations of the other tenses may be taken from p. 20.

The Reduplication mentioned in p. 30. is either *proper* or *improper*. *Proper reduplication* is when the 1st consonant of the theme is an aspirate and its correspondent smooth is prefixed to it; as, δάω, δίδωμι; or, when the 1st consonant of the theme is an aspirated  $\iota$  only is prefixed to the theme; as it is when the verb begins with  $\sigma\tau$ , with two mutes, or with a vowel; thus, στάω, ἵσταναι; πτάω, ῥπταναι; ἔω, ῥηναι.



*The Cognate Tenses of the Active, Passive, and Middle Voices of a Verb in  $\mu$  of the 3d Conjugation.*

	INDICATIVE.	IMPERATIVE.	OPTATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.	INFINITIVE.	PARTICIPLE
Pres. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} A. \\ P. \\ M. \end{array} \right\}$	$\Delta\iota\delta\text{-}\omega\mu\iota$ $\delta\iota\delta\text{-}\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$ $\delta\iota\delta\text{-}\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$	$-\sigma\theta\iota$ $-\sigma\sigma\sigma$ $-\sigma\sigma\sigma$	$-\sigma\iota\gamma\eta$ $-\sigma\iota\mu\eta\gamma$ $-\sigma\iota\mu\eta\gamma$	$-\tilde{\omega}$ $-\tilde{\omega}\mu\alpha\iota$ $-\tilde{\omega}\mu\alpha\iota$	$-\acute{\omicron}\nu\alpha\iota$ $-\sigma\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$ $-\sigma\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$	$-\acute{\omicron}\nu\varsigma.$ $-\acute{\omicron}\mu\epsilon\nu\sigma\varsigma.$ $-\acute{\omicron}\mu\epsilon\nu\sigma\varsigma.$
Imp. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} A. \\ P. \\ M. \end{array} \right\}$	$\acute{\epsilon}\delta\iota\delta\text{-}\omega\gamma$ $\acute{\epsilon}\delta\iota\delta\text{-}\acute{\omicron}\mu\eta\gamma$ $\acute{\epsilon}\delta\iota\delta\text{-}\acute{\omicron}\mu\eta\gamma$	$\delta\iota\delta\text{-}\sigma\theta\iota$ $\delta\iota\delta\text{-}\sigma\sigma\sigma$ $\delta\iota\delta\text{-}\sigma\sigma\sigma$	$-\sigma\iota\gamma\eta$ $-\sigma\iota\mu\eta\gamma$ $-\sigma\iota\mu\eta\gamma$	$-\tilde{\omega}$ $-\tilde{\omega}\mu\alpha\iota$ $-\tilde{\omega}\mu\alpha\iota$	$-\acute{\omicron}\nu\alpha\iota$ $-\sigma\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$ $-\sigma\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$	$-\acute{\omicron}\nu\varsigma.$ $-\acute{\omicron}\mu\epsilon\nu\sigma\varsigma.$ $-\acute{\omicron}\mu\epsilon\nu\sigma\varsigma.$
1 Fut. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} A. \\ P. \\ M. \end{array} \right\}$	$\delta\acute{\omega}\sigma\text{-}\omega$ $\delta\sigma\theta\eta\sigma\text{-}\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$ $\delta\acute{\omega}\sigma\text{-}\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$		$-\sigma\iota\mu\iota$ $-\sigma\iota\mu\eta\gamma$ $-\sigma\iota\mu\eta\gamma$		$-\epsilon\iota\nu$ $-\epsilon\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$ $-\epsilon\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$	$-\omega\nu.$ $-\acute{\omicron}\mu\epsilon\nu\sigma\varsigma.$ $-\acute{\omicron}\mu\epsilon\nu\sigma\varsigma.$
1 Aor. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} A. \\ P. \\ M. \end{array} \right\}$	$\acute{\epsilon}\delta\omega\kappa\text{-}\alpha$ $\acute{\epsilon}\delta\iota\delta\text{-}\eta\gamma$ $\acute{\epsilon}\delta\omega\kappa\text{-}\acute{\omicron}\mu\eta\gamma$	$\delta\acute{\omega}\kappa\text{-}\sigma\gamma$ <sup>1</sup> $\delta\sigma\theta\text{-}\eta\tau\iota$ $\delta\acute{\omega}\kappa\text{-}\alpha\iota$	$-\alpha\iota\mu\iota$ $-\epsilon\iota\eta\gamma$ $-\alpha\iota\mu\eta\gamma$	$-\omega$ $-\tilde{\omega}$ $-\omega\mu\alpha\iota$	$-\alpha\iota$ $-\eta\gamma\alpha\iota$ $-\alpha\sigma\theta\alpha$	$-\alpha\varsigma.$ $-\epsilon\iota\varsigma.$ $-\acute{\alpha}\mu\epsilon\nu\sigma\varsigma.$
Perf. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} A. \\ P. \\ M. \end{array} \right\}$	$\delta\acute{\epsilon}\delta\omega\kappa\text{-}\alpha$ $\delta\acute{\epsilon}\delta\text{-}\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$	$-\epsilon$ $-\sigma\sigma\sigma$	$-\sigma\iota\mu\iota$ $\sigma\iota\mu\eta\gamma$	$-\omega$ $-\tilde{\omega}\mu\alpha\iota$	$-\acute{\epsilon}\nu\alpha\iota$ $-\sigma\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$	$-\acute{\omega}\varsigma.$ $-\acute{\omicron}\mu\epsilon\nu\sigma\varsigma.$
Plup. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} A. \\ P. \\ M. \end{array} \right\}$	$\acute{\epsilon}\delta\epsilon\delta\acute{\omega}\kappa\text{-}\epsilon\iota\nu$ $\acute{\epsilon}\delta\epsilon\delta\text{-}\acute{\omicron}\mu\eta\gamma$	$\delta\acute{\epsilon}\delta\omega\kappa\text{-}\epsilon$ $\delta\acute{\epsilon}\delta\text{-}\sigma\sigma\sigma$	$-\sigma\iota\mu\iota$ $-\sigma\iota\mu\eta\gamma$	$-\omega$ $-\tilde{\omega}\mu\alpha\iota$	$-\acute{\epsilon}\nu\alpha\iota$ $-\sigma\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$	$-\acute{\omega}\varsigma.$ $-\acute{\omicron}\mu\epsilon\nu\sigma\varsigma.$
P. p. Fut. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} P. \\ A. \\ P. \\ M. \end{array} \right\}$	$\delta\epsilon\delta\acute{\omega}\sigma\text{-}\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$ $\acute{\epsilon}\delta\text{-}\omega\gamma$		$-\sigma\iota\mu\eta\gamma$ $-\sigma\iota\eta\gamma$		$-\epsilon\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$ $-\sigma\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$	$-\acute{\omicron}\mu\epsilon\nu\sigma\varsigma.$ $-\sigma\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$
2 Aor. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} A. \\ P. \\ M. \end{array} \right\}$	$\acute{\epsilon}\delta\text{-}\omega\gamma$ $\acute{\epsilon}\delta\text{-}\acute{\omicron}\mu\eta\gamma$	$\delta\text{-}\acute{\omega}\varsigma$ $\delta\text{-}\acute{\omega}\varsigma$		$-\tilde{\omega}$ $-\tilde{\omega}\mu\alpha\iota$	$-\sigma\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$ $-\sigma\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$	$-\acute{\omicron}\mu\epsilon\nu\sigma\varsigma.$ $-\sigma\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$
2 Fut. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} A. \\ P. \\ M. \end{array} \right\}$	$\acute{\epsilon}\delta\text{-}\omega\gamma$ $\acute{\epsilon}\delta\text{-}\acute{\omicron}\mu\eta\gamma$	$\delta\text{-}\acute{\omega}\varsigma$ $\delta\text{-}\acute{\omega}\varsigma$	$-\sigma\iota\mu\eta\gamma$	$-\tilde{\omega}$ $-\tilde{\omega}\mu\alpha\iota$	$-\sigma\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$ $-\sigma\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$	$-\acute{\omicron}\mu\epsilon\nu\sigma\varsigma.$ $-\sigma\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$

<sup>1</sup> Seldom used beyond the Indicative.

$\Delta\iota\delta\omega\mu\iota$  is almost the only verb of the 3d conjugation which is used in the Middle Voice.

VOICE.		MOOD.	TENSE.	PERSONAL TERMINATIONS OF A VERB IN $\mu$ OF THE 3d CONJUGATION.											
				SINGULAR.				DUAL.		PLURAL.					
A. P. M. A. P. M. M.	Indic.	Pres.	$\omega\mu\iota$	$\omega\varsigma$	$\omega\sigma\iota$	$\acute{\omega}\mu\epsilon\theta\omicron\nu$	$\omega\tau\omicron\nu$	$\acute{\omega}\mu\epsilon\theta\omicron\nu$	$\omega\tau\omicron\nu$	$\acute{\omega}\mu\epsilon\nu$	$\omega\tau\epsilon$	$\acute{\omega}\sigma\iota$ .			
		Imp. and 2 Aor. Imp. 2 Aor.	$\omega\mu\alpha\iota$	$\omega\sigma\alpha\iota$	$\omega\tau\alpha\iota$		$\omega\sigma\theta\omicron\nu$	$\acute{\omega}\mu\epsilon\theta\omicron\nu$	$\omega\sigma\theta\omicron\nu$	$\acute{\omega}\mu\epsilon\theta\alpha$	$\omega\sigma\theta\epsilon$	$\acute{\omega}\sigma\iota$ .			
			$\omega\eta$	$\omega$	$\omega$		$\acute{\omega}\sigma\theta\eta\eta$	$\acute{\omega}\mu\epsilon\theta\eta\eta$	$\acute{\omega}\sigma\theta\eta\eta$	$\acute{\omega}\mu\epsilon\theta\eta\eta$	$\acute{\omega}\sigma\theta\eta\eta$	$\acute{\omega}\sigma\theta\epsilon$	$\acute{\omega}\sigma\iota$ .		
			$\acute{\omega}\mu\eta\eta$	$\omega\sigma\theta$	$\omega\tau\theta$		$\acute{\omega}\sigma\theta\eta\eta$	$\acute{\omega}\mu\epsilon\theta\eta\eta$	$\acute{\omega}\sigma\theta\eta\eta$	$\acute{\omega}\mu\epsilon\theta\eta\eta$	$\acute{\omega}\sigma\theta\eta\eta$	$\acute{\omega}\sigma\theta\epsilon$	$\acute{\omega}\sigma\iota$ .		
A. P. M. A. M.	Imp.	Pr. and Imp.	$\omega\theta\iota$	$\omega\sigma\theta$	$\acute{\omega}\tau\omega$	$\acute{\omega}\sigma\theta\omega$	$\acute{\omega}\tau\omega$	$\acute{\omega}\sigma\theta\omega$	$\acute{\omega}\tau\omega$	$\acute{\omega}\sigma\theta\omega$	$\acute{\omega}\tau\omega$	$\acute{\omega}\sigma\theta\omega$ .			
			2 Aor.	$\delta\varsigma$	$\acute{\omega}\sigma\theta$	$\acute{\omega}\tau\omega$	$\acute{\omega}\sigma\theta\omega$	$\acute{\omega}\tau\omega$	$\acute{\omega}\sigma\theta\omega$	$\acute{\omega}\tau\omega$	$\acute{\omega}\sigma\theta\omega$	$\acute{\omega}\tau\omega$	$\acute{\omega}\sigma\theta\omega$ .		
		Opt.	Pr. Imp. and 2 Aor. Pr. and Imp. Perf. 2 Aor.	$\acute{\omega}\iota\eta\varsigma$	$\acute{\omega}\iota\theta$	$\acute{\omega}\iota\eta$	$\acute{\omega}\iota\theta\omicron\nu$	$\acute{\omega}\iota\theta$	$\acute{\omega}\iota\theta\omicron\nu$	$\acute{\omega}\iota\theta$	$\acute{\omega}\iota\theta\omicron\nu$	$\acute{\omega}\iota\theta$	$\acute{\omega}\iota\theta\omicron\nu$ .		
				$\acute{\omega}\iota\mu\eta\eta$	$\acute{\omega}\iota\theta$	$\acute{\omega}\iota\mu\eta\eta$	$\acute{\omega}\iota\theta\omicron\nu$	$\acute{\omega}\iota\theta$	$\acute{\omega}\iota\theta\omicron\nu$	$\acute{\omega}\iota\theta$	$\acute{\omega}\iota\theta\omicron\nu$	$\acute{\omega}\iota\theta$	$\acute{\omega}\iota\theta\omicron\nu$ .		
A. P. M. P. M.	Subj.	Pr. Imp. and 2 Aor. Pr. and Imp. Perf. 2 Aor.	$\tilde{\omega}$	$\tilde{\omega}\varsigma$	$\tilde{\omega}$	$\tilde{\omega}\mu\epsilon\theta\omicron\nu$	$\tilde{\omega}\tau\omicron\nu$	$\tilde{\omega}\sigma\theta\omicron\nu$	$\tilde{\omega}\tau\omicron\nu$	$\tilde{\omega}\mu\epsilon\nu$	$\tilde{\omega}\tau\epsilon$	$\tilde{\omega}\sigma\iota$ .			
			$\tilde{\omega}\mu\alpha\iota$	$\tilde{\omega}$	$\tilde{\omega}\mu\alpha\iota$	$\tilde{\omega}\sigma\theta\omicron\nu$	$\tilde{\omega}\mu\epsilon\theta\omicron\nu$	$\tilde{\omega}\sigma\theta\omicron\nu$	$\tilde{\omega}\mu\epsilon\theta\alpha$	$\tilde{\omega}\sigma\theta\epsilon$	$\tilde{\omega}\mu\epsilon\theta\alpha$	$\tilde{\omega}\sigma\theta\epsilon$ .			
			$\tilde{\omega}\iota\eta\varsigma$	$\tilde{\omega}\iota\theta$	$\tilde{\omega}\iota\eta$	$\tilde{\omega}\iota\theta\omicron\nu$	$\tilde{\omega}\iota\theta$	$\tilde{\omega}\iota\theta\omicron\nu$	$\tilde{\omega}\iota\theta$	$\tilde{\omega}\iota\theta\omicron\nu$	$\tilde{\omega}\iota\theta$	$\tilde{\omega}\iota\theta\omicron\nu$ .			
			$\tilde{\omega}\iota\mu\eta\eta$	$\tilde{\omega}\iota\theta$	$\tilde{\omega}\iota\mu\eta\eta$	$\tilde{\omega}\iota\theta\omicron\nu$	$\tilde{\omega}\iota\theta$	$\tilde{\omega}\iota\theta\omicron\nu$	$\tilde{\omega}\iota\theta$	$\tilde{\omega}\iota\theta\omicron\nu$	$\tilde{\omega}\iota\theta$	$\tilde{\omega}\iota\theta\omicron\nu$ .			

The terminations of the other Tenses may be taken from p. 20.

Those tenses of verbs in  $\mu$ , which have a peculiar inflection, are the present, imperfect and 2nd aorist: the other tenses are formed from verbs in  $\omega$ ; thus  $\delta\acute{\iota}\delta\omega\mu\iota$  makes  $\delta\acute{\omega}\sigma\omega$ ,  $\delta\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\omega\mu\iota$ , from  $\delta\omega$ .

*The Cognate Tenses of the Active, Passive, and Middle voices of a Verb in μι of the 4th Conjugation.*

	INDICATIVE.	IMPERATIVE.	OPTATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.	INFINITIVE.	PARTICIPLE.
Pres. { A. P. M.	Ζεύγω-μι Ζεύγω-μαι Ζεύγω-μῃ	-ύθι -υσθ -υσθ			-ύναι -υσθαι -υσθαι	-ύς, -όμενος. -όμενος.
Imp. { A. P. M.	Ἐξεύγω-ν Ἐξεύγω-μεν Ἐξεύγω-μεν	Ζεύγω-νθι Ζεύγω-νθο Ζεύγω-νθο			-ύναι -υσθαι -υσθαι	-ύς. -όμενος. -όμενος.
1 Fut. { A. P. M.	Ζεύξω Ζεύξομαι Ζεύξομαι		-οίμῃ -οίμην -οίμῃ		-εἶν -θήσεσθαι -εσθαι	-ων. -θήσόμενος. -όμενος.
1 Aor. { A. P. M.	Ἐξεύξα-ν Ἐξεύξα-μεν Ἐξεύξα-μεν	Ζεύξομαι Ζεύξομαι Ζεύξομαι		-ω	-αι ξεύχ-θῆναι ξεύχ-θῆναι	-ας. -θεις. -θεις.
Perf. { A. P. M.	Ἐξεύχ-α Ἐξεύχ-μαι Ἐξεύχ-μαι	-ε	-οίμῃ	-ω	-έναι	-ώς.
Plup. { A. P. M.						
P. p. F.   P.						
2 Aor. { A. P. M.						
2 Fut. { A. P. M.						

Verbs in μι of the 4th conjugation, if dissyllables, have a 2nd aorist, generally like the imperfect; if trisyllables, they are not often conjugated beyond the imperfect. Most of them want the optative and subjunctive moods, and also the middle voice.

VOICE.	MOOD.	TENSE.	PERSONAL TERMINATIONS OF A VERB IN $\mu$ OF THE 4TH CONJUGATION.					
A. P.	Indic.	Pres.	SINGULAR.		DUAL.		PLURAL.	
		Imp.	$\epsilon\mu\iota$ $\mu\mu\alpha\iota$ $\nu\eta$ $\acute{\epsilon}\mu\eta\gamma\eta$	$\nu\varsigma$ $\nu\sigma\alpha\iota$ $\nu\varsigma$ $\nu\sigma\sigma\circ$	$\nu\sigma\tau\iota$ $\nu\tau\alpha\iota$ $\nu$ $\nu\tau\sigma$	$\acute{\epsilon}\mu\epsilon\theta\omicron\nu$ $\acute{\epsilon}\mu\epsilon\theta\omicron\nu$	$\nu\tau\epsilon\gamma$ $\nu\tau\epsilon\theta\epsilon$ $\nu\tau\epsilon$ $\nu\tau\epsilon\theta\epsilon$	$\acute{\omicron}\sigma\tau\iota$ $\nu\sigma\tau\alpha\iota$ $\nu\sigma\alpha\nu$ $\acute{\omicron}\nu\tau\sigma$
A. P.	Imp.	Pr. and Imp.		$\nu\theta\iota$ $\nu\sigma\sigma\circ$	$\acute{\omicron}\tau\omega$ $\nu\sigma\theta\omega$	$\nu\tau\omicron\gamma$ $\nu\sigma\theta\omicron\nu$	$\nu\tau\epsilon$ $\nu\sigma\theta\epsilon$	$\acute{\omicron}\tau\omega\sigma\alpha\nu$ $\acute{\omicron}\sigma\theta\omega\sigma\alpha\nu$

The terminations of the other tenses may be taken from p. 20.

*The Formation of those 3 Tenses of Verbs in  $\mu$ , which have a peculiar inflection.*

Q. How do we form the		ANSWER.	
Pres.	$A^?$	From verbs in $\alpha\omega$ , $\epsilon\omega$ , and $\nu\omega$ , by changing $\omega$ into $\mu\iota$ , lengthening the penultima, and prefixing the reduplication; as, $\theta\acute{\epsilon}\omega$ , $\tau\acute{\iota}\theta\eta\mu\iota$ ; see p. 30.	
	$P. M^?$	From the present active, by shortening the penultima, and changing $\mu\iota$ into $\mu\alpha\iota$ ; as, $\acute{\iota}\sigma\tau\eta\mu\iota$ , $\acute{\iota}\sigma\tau\alpha\mu\alpha\iota$ ; $\tau\acute{\iota}\theta\eta\mu\iota$ , $\tau\acute{\iota}\theta\epsilon\mu\alpha\iota$ .	
Imp.	$A^?$	From the present active, by prefixing the augment, unless the verb begins with $\iota$ , and changing $\mu\iota$ into $\nu$ ; as, $\tau\acute{\iota}\theta\eta\mu\iota$ , $\acute{\epsilon}\tau\acute{\iota}\theta\eta\nu$ ; $\acute{\iota}\sigma\tau\eta\mu\iota$ , $\acute{\iota}\sigma\tau\eta\nu$ .	
	$P. M^?$	From the present passive, by prefixing the augment, unless the verb begins with $\iota$ , and changing $\mu\alpha\iota$ into $\mu\eta\nu$ ; as, $\tau\acute{\iota}\theta\epsilon\mu\alpha\iota$ , $\acute{\epsilon}\tau\acute{\iota}\theta\epsilon\mu\eta\nu$ ; $\acute{\iota}\sigma\tau\alpha\mu\alpha\iota$ , $\acute{\iota}\sigma\tau\alpha\mu\eta\nu$ .	
2 Aor.	$A^?$	From the imperfect active, by omitting the reduplication; as, $\acute{\epsilon}\tau\acute{\iota}\theta\eta\nu$ , $\acute{\epsilon}\theta\eta\nu$ ; or by changing the improper reduplication into the augment; as, $\acute{\iota}\sigma\tau\eta\nu$ , $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\tau\eta\nu$ . If the verb has no reduplication, the 2 aor. is wanting, or like the imperfect.	
	$P^?$ $M^?$	None.	
		From the imperfect middle, by rejecting the reduplication; as, $\acute{\epsilon}\tau\acute{\iota}\theta\epsilon\mu\eta\nu$ , $\acute{\epsilon}\theta\epsilon\mu\eta\nu$ ; $\acute{\iota}\sigma\tau\alpha\mu\eta\nu$ , $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\tau\alpha\mu\eta\nu$ .	



## NOTE.

IN addition to what has been said in the preface, it may not be improper to remark, for the sake of young teachers or solitary students, that it has been found advantageous for the learner, after having transcribed and pretty thoroughly learnt by heart, one of the preceding pages, to write down, from memory, either the whole or some particular part of the same page, and then compare what he has written with the printed book, and to continue the practice, till he can write the prescribed portion from recollection, without an error.

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ERRATA.

Page 11, line 14. for <i>mark</i> read <i>marks</i>	Page 12, line 19. for <i>p. 17.</i> read <i>p. 21.</i>
26. <i>p. 17.</i>	21, last line. dele <i>See p. 32.</i>





